PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

LETTER FROM FATHER WASHBURN.

In Camp at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 19, 1863. brigade. We staked out the ground for each department, to the lords, the veteran troops, he gave their

side, covered with a large growth of oak and hard eighty feet in width, and a beautiful stream of clear, and themselves are fast accomplishing. I know it is soft water (which is a rarity in this region) running too bad that the righteous should suffer with the a little nearest the south bank, and some six feet bewicked; but so it is, and I can't help it, except so far on the north side, fronting south, on a parallel line and dry street in front, which we have christened by the name of Broadway. And here we will count barn doors, and some of our own manufacture; the houses are all built in cottage style, and fronting Broadway. On digging into the bank to secure a fireplace in the clayey bank in the rear, and chimnies dug out through the bank and topped with sticks crosspiled, and mud that is a fine substitute for mortar. Berths are erected inside, and other fixtures for keeping house, and a police, vigilant and ever

Massachusetts boys caving in? When this beautiful stream turns a somerset and runs the other way, and Massachusetts is left out of the Union, the rule of Rebeldom, Wood & Co. is set up, then-and not till

the colonel and his staff; and in their immediate rear army of the Lord will be found victorious, the sol are those of their servants, grooms and liveries. In dier's heart will be cheered; friends will welcome the front of the staff officers' houses, and across the their return, and all, all will unite in one general street, is a beautiful bower of small pines, through anthem of praise to God forever. we often survey our brave old 12th on dress parade. Combined with all this delightful scenery and comforts, intemperance finds no quarters, and each one seems to vie with the other who shall the storms that beat while marching shoulder to shoulder to the field of strife, each to care for his brother in arms? If it does not, then tell us how; come and show us how, and we will follow you. Ask our boys if they will follow their Colonels, Bates and Allen, and they would ask you if you meant to insult them. They are veterans, and will never

glory in heading a band of colored troops from the that man whose great-grandfather the same year was

hardly have occasion to refer to them at all. The it a wise, discreet and faithful friend, often reproving fountain of the great evil is back of all this, deeply my faults, but invariably approving my merits if in any rooted in officers of rank. Said a very respectable instance they could be discovered, even by myself. officer in the staff to me the other day, " Just before Especially during the last two terrible years it has our late order to march at an attempt to cross the been one of my most welcome visitants. Though I Rappahannock, and after orders had been issued to see regularly some of the best and most patriotic be ready at a moment's notice, I saw five officers of journals in the country, yet there is no one whose distinction so drunk that if orders had been given to spirit in this crying crisis has pleased me more unmarch, not one could have obeyed; and two of them qualifiedly than that of Zion's Herald. I have long were dead drunk." Such and similar facts of intox- wished to write this, Mr. Editor, and now I have ication are of frequent occurrence, and very much done so in spite of you. the largest proportion is on the side of those high in Few New England men need to be introduced to rank. I know it to be so, and plenty of others know Chicago. Many of your readers have long since the same thing. Need I say more? What is true in one section of the army is equally true of another. growing girl she is constantly changing, and that There are regiments commanded by as sterling tem-you knew her years ago is no proof that you would perance men as Massachusetts or any other State can know her to-day. A few items indicating her presproduce, and whose discipline conforms strictly to ent status in population and business may not be un-their sentiments and practice, and there all is right interesting to your readers. A census recently taken side up; but when it is otherwise, who can feel safe for an hour? I do not wonder that Massachusetts mothers, wives and sisters prayed to Abraham Lin-

and power? I will tell you. Not very long ago a colonel was heard to ask one of his command if he drinked; the answer was, No. Not long subsequently a commission was placed in his hands. The inquiry was made by the friend above referred to, "How came you to tell the colonel you didn't drink?" The answer was, "Who wouldn't lie for the sake of that "holding out his commission. Others are often treating those who love it with some good brandy, and you know sometimes "kisses go by favor." If proof of such means is needed, it can be forthcoming.

I beg you to consider this, "ye that forget God, lest the foot of these slopes is a flat of some seventy or as soon as possible; and what they cannot do, God

with the base of the hill, some fifty or sixty feet from is doing anything toward mitigating the evils." the precious stream of water, leaving a very smooth Don't you! well, I am sorry. Let me help you a little. Has not Congress in the Tax Bill decided ishing the spirit rations in the Navy. Beside all this, temperate habits, and no doubt as many more have the storm beats, they had a fine chance to make a left, fearing the sword that was uplifted. More yet; moved from the Army for the same reason; and if will boost a little here, and thus together we will servants, set for the defense of the country. Many hands make light work. Up, then, and be at it in above beautiful row of cottages, are the habitations of and traitors their transgressions. Then will Father the line officers, in open view of their commands. Abraham and his allies, the Executive Department department, teams, sutler and camp hospitals. In Army with the hosts of God's elect, backed up by the front of the line officers' dwellings is Water Street, prayers of the immortal fourteen thousand women of with nature's grand restorative gurgling at their feet. Massachusetts and ten times ten thousand more else-Next, by a winding turn, we pass to High Street, where, succeed in the work of emptying the army of on which are arranged, to overlook Broadway and what is now a source of great embarrassment, and of Water Street to the right and left, the dwellings of that which now retards our success. Then the grand

with smoother words, but "bear with me for a little season,-again I say, bear with me." I am talking out, writing out and working out the last ebbings of outstrip his fellow in kindly feelings and acts of my stay here, with the hope of a reward on high. The courtesy. Does this look like living and breasting prayers of all that love God are earnestly desired and sincerely solicited.

### As ever, yours affectionately, I. WASHBURN, Chaplain Mass. 12th. On a lovely morning in May, some half dozen

years ago, during the session of the Vermont Conference, in one of the most pleasant of the beautiful villages in the Connecticut Valley, Brattleboro', I ored brethren the right to strike for their altars and was lingering with a few truant ministers on the steps their fires, and for their country's honor. I would of the little Methodist Church there, enjoying the beauty of the magnificent picture spread out before Old Bay State, my birthplace, the home of my child- us. We were soon joined by a good-natured looking hood. "Who has made us to differ?" Why should gentleman in spectacles, who had been at the Connot the same patriotic fire burn in the bosom of that ference a day or two, summoning before his private man of African descent, whose great-grandfather was bar those "whose names were found written in his brought to these shores perhaps in the Mayflower, books," and especially if they had previously been and landed at James River, Va., as in the bosom of "weighed in his balances and found wanting." The almost Edenic leveliness of the morning and the landed by the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock? They scene could not fail to call out the man and the Chris-(at least many of them) have retained the pure blood tian from beneath the rubbish of business. Taking of their ancestry, while we have mingled with the good, deep inspirations of the balmy air, fresh from aborigines of this continent. Fortunate or unfortu- the green hills, and bringing his glasses to bear upon nate, we may as well own the corn, and say, what | the almost unrivaled landscape, he remarked, " This is one of our greatest statesmen once said, "If I am a good morning to enjoy religion." I have often thus connected, it is the best blood there is in me." since then thought of that remark as the best trea-Then with united hearts and hands let us all pull, tise on "Nature and the Supernatural;" the most and pull altogether, and like true patriots grasp the condensed and suggestive statement of the ' Philosoflag of our country and bear the standard to the pby of Religion "I have ever met with. By the corfield of battle, and never strike that standard till its dial and repeated invitations of that man, I am led stripes are wrapped around every rebel man and to claim a place in the dear old Herald. For to be woman in the nation, and who beneath the smart cry here is as rare a privilege as I used to find it to sit in the teacher's desk at school, when this distinction was Some time since I expressed a few thoughts on in- conferred upon me, pro causa honoris, and not, as was temperance in the Army of the Potomac. If I re- more frequently the case, pro causa culpa. It is member correctly, I then said that I did not believe like sitting in the old chimney corner at home—the there was half the amount of intoxicating liquors old home I mean which now, alas! continues only in used in the army as had been and would be used by memory-like bringing my little chair to my mother's the same number of persons at home. My mind has side or resting in my mother's arms. For the Herald undergone no change in that regard since. I then awakens in my mind associations that no other paper said some drank, and some officers to intoxication. I can awaken. Years agone, when I was "alienated spoke then quite modestly; I design to speak a little from the life of God by the ignorance that was in me," when my restless and fevered soul cried out for Of the privates I have little to say, for they claim the water of life, a stray number of this excellent hut a passing notice, and but for friends at home that religious paper would, now and then, come to me hide liquors in the many boxes sent to them, and for like an angel of light, proffering, though too feebly, some unprincipled sutlers, directly or indirectly en- the very aid I needed to enable me to climb up to dorsed by equally unprincipled officers, I should life and God and heaven. Since then I have found

coln and to God by thousands to remove the nuisance.

How is it that such undeserving men obtain place

The amount expended in new buildings during the

Some of these schools report an average attendance Chicago there are nearly 20,000 scholars.

ist, 9 Episcopalian, 11 Presbyterian, 8 Lutheran, 7 Baptist, 6 Congregational, and the remainder divided Faith," "of Singleness of Mind," "Charity," &c., &c. ns. Of the Presbyterians, 7 are New School, 2 lish-speaking congregations. Of these I will give a account at some future time. CHICAGO.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 15, 1863. the trials of military authority in Boston Harbor. Yet we are not discouraged, nor think our lot severe. a whole year. Soldiering is not as hard as many represent it to be. There are many with us who would re-enlist after a

Kinston told me is true: "There is no Union senti- popular institution. ment in the South, except occasionally a very poor man or a very rich man."

Episcopal Churches, but quite a goodly num-er attend the Methodist Church. Chaplains preach the former churches, while a citizen preaches in he latter, supported by these denominations united. Here is union against the Union, yet our Government rotects the lives and property of these men, and ves them great business advantages. I could give a fact upon fact proving the above statement, but

eers from the State rank among the best of our soliers. We might as well stop depending upon Southern Unionism and make up our minds to fight the hole South, women and all. The women are very oitter towards us, and their tongues are almost as niurious to our cause as the New York Herald. In our concerts of prayer you should ask God to convert the Southern ladies and annihilate the New

York Herald, soul and body.

The negroes are Unionists, or rather Abrahamites We have read the letters complimentary of the negro oldiers both at Beaufort, S. C., and New Orleans, out I am persuaded that we are mistaken as to the ghting quality of the slave. I would illustrate their racter if my letter would admit. Be content rith a few assertions. They are timorous. Though eener, better bred, and more enterprising as a class han the poor whites left here, yet they will not enlist great numbers, because they are afraid of being art. They are no lazier than the poor whites, and nake quite as good a living. They will make good

diers with sufficient drill. But I think they could ot safely be put into the field for one year. They will be obedient at once, and become attached to required, they would soon excel the white volun-

enlist. Speak to them about it and they reply: Don't cotch dis nigger to do dat; they'll hurt me." What is to be done in such case? I say, make them ght. One of them argued his case thus: "What was a dog, and you say you owns him, and massa says he owns him, and you two fights, is de dog to blame? You say de dog must help, eh?" I do say the dog must belp, for it makes quite a difference who finally holds the dog. The slave wants his freeom. Let it be said to him that he shall be left to mercy of his master or join the army; if he joins ne army he and his family shall be cared for, and be free when the war is over, and he will join the army. It will do them good to help gain their liberty. Make them believe that they must fight desperately or they will lose all, and they will soon come to fight for their ives and little ones as bravely as we do. The con abands are coming in fast now. They have pretty merally heard of the President's Proclamation. Let them come, and may God kill Northern prejudice

vell. I remarked above that the negroes do not like

avery, and the rebellion with one blow.

MR. Entrop :- I have often understood that ser ons, ready written, could be purchased in England to come into possession of all the information neces-nary; and as I do not wish to be selfish, I will make a

istry who may wish to order.

Bro. J. C. Emerson, chaplain of the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, has sent me a package of theological works and a few "manuscript sermons"

1861. Query: If a man buys and pays for a sermon, it not for the fearful uncertainties overhanging the S. C., and other places, greatly to the edification of quent and able divine." He must have been a very by any city of which I have knowledge. Thousands and fasts of the Episcopal Church to which he beof scholars from poor and vicious and foreign fami- longed, and consequently will not be of any service

lished by the Rev. James Roe, Domestic Chaplain to Chicago has 85 churches, 3 Jewish, 16 Catholic, and 66 Protestant. Of these latter, 15 are Method-Fscap. 4to., clear Ms. Type, 9d. and 1s. each." Then

Old School, 1 "Reformed," and 1 "United." Of work (of publishing lithographed sermons) more and the Methodist Churches, nine belong to white, Eng- more fully to the object in view," that viz., "of supplying Episcopal clergymen throughout the world

### TRIP TO GORHAM, N. H.

We see some dark days, but it is the habit of the ing a desire to visit the place and a portion of what turned from the Goldsboro' expedition it was gener- opportunity to do so. From Industry we passed ally exclaimed: "I have got enough of war; hope through Farmington, one of our best towns, with its we shall not be called out again." But when the beautiful ridges and intervales abounding with maple essia as we expected; and who ever did, anywhere? mens of fruit. Farmington Hill, the centre village, We took considerable pains while on the Golds- is beautiful indeed, with its shady streets and flower boro' expedition to find Union sentiment among the gardens, situated on either side of Sandy River, the women and human chattels, saw the wounded con- of the trade for the country and region beyond, it is scripts, yet we failed to find any genuine Unionists. supplied with fine churches, an academy, and Mr. Ab-I have canvassed this great city somewhat, and return | bot's boarding school for boys. He spends much in to my tent feeling that what a Clerk of the Court in beautifying the play grounds and walks, and it is a

Wilton also is a thriving town, with two villages The Unionists of this city I am sure cannot be manufacturing cloth, yarn, seytnes and snovels. Passing through Dixfield we heard of a funeral service rusted. Their stripe may be seen in the fact that at a farm house, called in and found Rev. S. Allen carcely one is seen in the Presbyterian, Baptist officiating. He has an extensive charge to visit. His labor on the Sabbath is at Wilton Upper Village and he has energy for the work-the Lord give him many souls.

trong wind, piling the snow up rapidly. We has tened down to the valley below, fearing a blockade. In the valley near the centre of the town is a mineral spring said to contain seven medical ingredients. It comes out at the foot of a hill containing a bed of lime and sulphate of iron. The lime is strong and ought to be prepared for the land, to help the wheat crop. The water tastes like the sulphur springs of Virginia. It cures cancerous and other humors, as ome have proved for their benefit. The town has its mountains, hills and intervals, with good farm and grazing land and quite a village. The church is supplied but seldom and is in a region neglected; it ought to be a mission.

Next we came to Peru, and found a mineral sprin here also. Some attention is paid to hop raising, which is doing well now. In passing up Androscoggin River the wind blew strong, snow and crust cut-

is a mineral spring of some note—where a company from Boston and New York are tarrying for a season good for dyspepsia and bilious complaints. This town has good land on either side of the river, and a noble water power at the falls. Here might be woolen factories, as it is a wool growing country.

The next day was slow riding, by reason of the Hill. The depot village is of some importance. Three churches have been erected within a few years-and five in other parts of the town now well applied. May it be a bethel for many souls.

What was Bethel Circuit twenty-five years ago, is ow one station and three circuits; quite extensive fields of labor. Bethel is a thriving town, producing many fine cattle, horses, much maple sugar, &c. It

Sherborn. The mountains loom up on both sides of before us at once, giving one tier of good farms on each side. Arriving at Gorham in season for service at 2 o'clock, we found the house filled. A sermon was preached by Bro. Wetherbee, of Bath, from the appropriate and well received. In the evening an aresting concert by the Sabbath School. The edifice is one of the best in the Conference, well proporgood carpet and furnace. The friends of this mision are made glad in their enterprise. Bro. Baldwin s well received as their pastor, and has done well

with their preacher, spent the Sabbath with them, a prayer meeting at evening at Bro. Ezekiel Coffin's, found some interest with them now. Quite a numday we went to Mason, spent one day, preached at evening. Here I formed a class, which is still there. People are busy cutting wood and hauling it to the depot at West Bethel. This place is growing—may religion grow with it.

Industry, Feb. 3.

men and animals—of the latter, the canine and feline especially—are remarkable for diaphragmatic and abdominal breathing, and for the size and function of the liver; and it is a fact that they breathe miasmatic and pestilent atmospheres with impunity, while the mild and gentle and vegetable eating in the same localities are liable to die of diseases induced by these causes.

Theory aside, it is a well-kinown fact that a certain kind of broavery fortifies against all endemic encions.

the love of liberty, and in the defense of it, the courage inherent in all lofty aspirations, fearlessly poising itself on the giddy heights, because possessing naught of the element which would cast itself headlong upon its enemies, and upon its own destruction. And because the savage and repulsive are exempt from pestilent diseases, Nature has made them natives of the lower latitudes and altitudes, where the atmosphere is charged with exhalations noxious and deadly to men and animals of an opposite description, but nutritous and wholesome, or at least innoxious to them. To live safely on the Gulf coast, or in like situations in Africa and elsewhere, a man must incorporate into himself something of all the animals that inhabit there. The negro does this in an extraordinary degree. He has a strong diaphragm, a large liver, a long spine, and a brain and skull resistant to great weights and to all causes of oppression and suffering, besides a skin remarkably capable of throwing off morbid matters from the system. And as the negroes have inherited a fitness to resist the malaria and coast fever of their ancestral clime, and have proved themselves loyal citizens and good soldiers, can the themselves loyal citizens and good soldiers, can the Government do better than employ them to help possess and defend its rights in the Southern States against the treason and rebellion of their former mas-

At this period, Paine's personal appearance was markably eccentric. His dark hair seemed to have orne the marks of la mode de Paris, standing out in twin complexion with that of his upper lip, rappee. His countenance was gaunt—nose large—the brow heavy and protruding, and his small dark eyes had a brilliancy of expression, uncommonly striking. In his study, he wore a gown of red and yellow striped stuff, once called "Bengals," with pants of the same kind. His feet were stockingless, but protected in coarse list moccasins. Thus sat this world's reformer, apparently holding in perfect contempt the comforts and refinements of social life. There is a bust of Paine in the fine collection of our New York Historical Society. I was looking at the image the other day; it is a most queer face, strongly reminding me of

Paine's latter days were an impressive commentary upon his infamous doctrines. As he now stands before our gaze, his head is gray, his form bent, but not with dignified old age; his lips still scatter blasphemy, as he totters to the edge of a hopeless grave. His last hours have been the subject of controversy, some asserting that he died in agonies of remorse, whilst others say, like Hume, he was an unbeliever to the end. We well remember, when a boy, to have heard of several visits which pious men made to the dying infidel. The Rev. Joel Ketcham was one of the number, and the late venerable and excellent Steth have exclaimed in his last moments we state Julian: "Thou hast conquered, O
"When we think of Thomas Paine, we

"The mind was still all there, but turned astray; The Methodist.

# The rebel leaders have passed a conscription law-nd enforced it—forcing every man between the age i eighteen and forty-five into their armies. Has tha

loyal slave State?

In Virginia, in Arkansas, in Louisiana, everywhere, the rebel leaders seize private property at their own prices for their use; no matter if it is the last bushel of corn of a farmer or the only bale of cotton of a poor soldier's wife. Has any one been so wronged in the loyal States?

### A LITTLE BONE IN THE BACK.

Toward the close of his life, John Wesley was very particular in his instructions to his preachers. He urged upon them to guard against formality in public worship, to practice field preaching, whoever might be opposed to it, to hold a quarterly fast in every earnest, the Methodists will be little better than other people. Go into every house in course, and teach every one therein, young and old, if they belong to us, to be Christians inwardly and outwardly. Make every particular plain to their understanding. Fix it in their memory. Write it on their heart. In order to this, there must be line upon line, precept upon precept. I remember to have heard my father asking my mother, 'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' She answered, 'Why, if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.' What patience indeed, what love, what knowledge, is requisite for this!"—Western Advocate.

Just now missionary or colonial Bishops are the plague of the English Church. One has been hunting pirates in the East, and writes home praises of the marvelous virtues of a new breech-loading rifle, with marvelous virtues of a new breech-loading rife, with which his reverence brought down several stout savages. Another is suddenly posed by an inquiring Zulu, and hastens home to write a book concerning the blunders of Moses. Another, just landed, to give the finishing touch to the Christianity of the Sandwich Islands, and to impart to the rude work of laborious missionaries the grace and dignity of true apostolicity, forbids his clergy to attend a prayer meeting, but goes himself, with his suite, to witness one of the heathenish festivals, which have nearly become obsolete. Another, not yet departed from the shores of neatherns resuvars, which have nearly become obso-lete. Another, not yet departed from the shores of England, gives unmistakable utterance to a special dread of, and aversion to, what he calls "missionary meetings;" but is very clear in his approbation of boat clubs, and muscular young men. This is a sin-gular roll of worthies, to bear the title of Bishop. We

Make two small bags that will reach from ear to ear, and fill them with ashes and salt; dip them in hot water and wring them out so they will not drip, and apply them to the throat; cover up the whole with a flannel cloth, and change them as often as they become cool, until the throat becomes irritated, near blistering. For children, it is necessary to put flannel cloths between the ashes and the throat, to prevent blistering. When the ashes have been on a sufficient time, take a wet-flannel cloth and rub it with Castile soap until it is covered with a thick lather; dip it in hot water, and apply it to the throat, and change as they cool; at the same time use a gargle made of one tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of molasses, in a teacupful of hot water, and when cool, add one-fourth as much cider-vinegar, and gargle every fifteen minutes until the patient requires sleep. A gargle made of Castile soap is good to be used part of the time.

### THE WORDS OF A PATRIOT SOLDIER. The gallant Gen. Rosseau, who may be said to have

"My political creed is but a minute long. I am for the Government of my fathers and the friends of that Government, and I am against the enemies of that Government, and all their friends both North and South."

dred millions incurred before the war began. It will therefore be seen that while the war will have cost us, by the end of June, \$1,100,000,000, and have cost the rebels for the same time \$914,000,000. In proportion to our expenditures theirs will stand as nine to eleven, while their population stands but ten to twenty-one, including both slave and free. Thus, again, although the numbers which are to carry the burden of their debt are less than one half our population, their obligations are more than nine elevenths.

"The Senator is mistaken," promptly replied Ben Wade. "We do not forbid his taking his old mammy with him to Nebraska. We only say that he shall not sell her after he gets her there."

strongest rays of truth; and at other times we are so closely shut up within the narrow limits of self-love, that the most piercing beams of uncreated love cannot penetrate into our gloomy retirement, where that spark of reason which might have directed us to a higher light is, at length, totally extinguished.—

Fletcher's Portrait of St. Paul.

Animal Instincts — A great many words have been employed to describe the nature of Animal Instincts, but we think the best definition is that which Kirby gives. They are "unknown faculties, implanted in their constitution by their Creator, by which, indetheir constitution by their Creator, by which the pendent of instruction, observation, or experience, and without a knowledge of the end in view, they are impelled to the performance of certain actions, tend-ing to the well being of the individual and preservaion of the species."

Anecdote—The Rev. Dr. Spring went to New Haven, Connecticut, and called on Dr. Taylor. He had rode from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to that place, in his old "one horse shay." "I have come for Moses Stuart," said Dr. Spring; "we want him to become a Professor in our new Seminary at Andover." "You can't have him," was the reply—"he can't be spared." "I know that," was the response; "that's the reason I have come for him. We have a plenty of men who can be spared; but these men won't make good Professors at Andover."

Families.—"Families," observes Dr. Noah Webster, "are the nurseries of good and of bad citizens. The parent who neglects to restrain and govern his child, or who, by his example, corrupts him, is the enemy of the community to which he belongs; the parent who instructs his child in good principles, and subjects him to correct discipline, is the guardian angel of his child, and the best benefactor of society."

Lent.—St. Chrysostom, in one of his discourses, se-verely reproaches the people of Antioch for being present at the games of the circus during Lent. Does this imply that they might be present at other time without fault?

Motives .- The true motives of our actions, like the

Ancient and Modern .- The stones on the corner the Exchange in Boston, are larger than any single stone in Cleopatra's Needle; and those now in erec-tion on the U. S. Treasury Building at Washington, are much heavier than any stone of Pompey's Pillar, or the Pyramids of Egypt.

Pay of Chaplains.—Army chaplains under the new law, receive \$100 per month, and two daily rations—the rations being estimated at \$18 per month—making a total monthly pay in cash of \$118. The chaplains furnish their own clothing and board. They are allowed to keep a horse if they desire, and in case they do so they receive forage for the horse.

Rebellion.—When asked how it happens that so terrible a rebellion has sprung up in the blessed land of America, you can find no better reply than that of Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople, to inquiries from the Armenians on the same subject, viz: "Was there not a rebellion in heaven?"

The New York banks hold about \$38,000,000 in specie, nearly \$8,000,000 more than a year ago.

THE LAST EXPEDIENT OF WAR. Force is at best A fearful thing e'en in a righteous cause, God only helps when man can help no m

THE TRUE LIPS.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. PROM OUR MISSION ROOMS, AT NEW YORK.

MORNING STARS TWINKLING IN THE EAST. The following interesting article, in reference to a Mohammedan sheikh, is taken from the annual report of the Rev. A. A. Long, missionary in Bulgaria, to us, and designed for our forthcoming annual report. We publish it in advance, that the church may see the individual stars of promise as they rise here and there above the horizon, as bright harbingers of the coming day. They are the Bethlehemic stars of the second coming of Christ to reign among men in the earth. Bro. Long says:

A new feature of my work here, during the past year, is the opening of some very interesting religious intercourse with some of the Musselman population, which increases in interest as I advance in my knowl-edge and use of the Turkish language, so as to exedge and use of the Turkish language, so as to express myself with accuracy on subjects requiring exact and delicate explanations. Up to the present summer my intercourse with the Turks has been very limited, confined almost exclusively to occasional congratulatory or formal visits to the governor or some of the beys or aghas. Thus I formed but few acquaintances among them. An old Sheikh.—I had frequently seen a tall, venerable old sheikh, the chief of a convent of Dervishes in this city, who, with his piercing eye, his white hair, his spotless robe, a white turban, and his long lance-pointed cane or staff, made quite an impression upon me, though, supposing him to belong to the fanatical class, I had never entered into any conversation with him. Seeing me passing into any conversation with him. Seeing me passin a shop one day in which he was sitting, he called m in. He greeted me very familiarly, saying that h had been wondering why I never came to see him that he had heard of me, and wished to become acquainted with me. I told him frankly that I had no visited him for the reason that I did not know that visited him for the reason that I did not know that I would be welcome, but now since he had invited me I should certainly avail myself of the privilege. At his solicitation I sat down and had a long talk with him. Some of his words made a peculiar impression upon me. The Conversation—I can only give here a few of his expressions. Said he, "I never look whether a man wears a turban or fex or hat, I only try to look at his heart. I want to know if his heart is like mine. Does he love God? I do not ask whether he prays in the name of the holy prophet Mohammed, (may his name be praised!) or whether he prays in the name of the holy prophet Jesus, (may his name be praised!) I only ask, Does he know God? not merely believe in God, but does he know God? does God dwell in his heart?" To visit Constantinople.—After talking in this way some time, he inle.—After talking in this way some time, he in-ned me that he was about starting for Constanti nople, and that in view of his going away, although he hoped to return, yet he was old and might never come back, he had gone round and visited each of the Bulgarian churches in the city, and as he passed through them he had said a prayer that God might convert the people from their errors. In one churseeing a large picture overhead, he asked the awoman who conducted him, "Who is that?" Sreplied, "The Lord." "Old woman," said he, "he ich are you?" "I am seventy years old," was eply. Said he, "Old woman, may the Lord ighten your poor soul; after having lived so lon't you know any other Lord but that?" "You don't you know any other Lord but that?" "Yes," replied the simple old woman, "we have another one there in the corner, but it is old; this is the new one." At length, when I took my leave of him, he took my hand affectionately, and bidding me goodby, he said solemnly, "Perhaps we may not meet here on earth again, but at one place I shall see you (pointing upward with his long bony hand) on that great and final day of God. I shall see you again, and I pray that we may both so live that we may know God, and spend eternity together in his and, that I play that we may be not good, and spend eternity together in his resence." I said Amen to the old man's prayer, ressed his hand, and left him with my mind full of trange thoughts. The old man's words .- His words were ringing in my ears for days and weeks. I saw Jim but once afterward, when he crossed the street to shake hands with me and to introduce to me his first disciple, who he said would fill his place when he was gone. He went away soon after, and has not yet returned. This disciple of his, a very interesting man in many respects, paid me a long visit lately, and I have visited him in return, and was present at their religious service, of which at another time I may write more fully. Suffice it to say, that a pleasure. ant acquaintance has been formed which has given me a clearer idea of the Mohammedan system of religion, and them a better idea of the Christian region than they had before. I purpose cultivating as opportunity may be afforded.

Zurich, Feb. 9, saying that, at the instance of Bro. Nippert, "So I am here. We have a glorious work at all the stations I have visited. . . . Frankfort mission, after a barren time of ten years, now yields fruit, and the whole neighborhood is open to us. Bro. Hauser, our missionary, cries with all his might for more heln. ... In Heilbronn, seventy persons have joined on trial unce New Year's, and the mourner's bench has been used with great success. . . . Ludwigsburgh and vicinity have experienced a reviving. . . . In Basle, though Bro. Schwarz has not been able to preach since the middle of December, the labors of our young brethren have been blessed, and many souls have united with us on trial. . . . In Zurich canton we live in wonderful times, for there are revivals nearly at each appointment. . . . I was honored last night, Feb. 10, in Horgen, to be struck by one of a company of 'fellows of the baser sort, who, without doubt, were engaged to do so. In the struggle I lost my spectacles, but caught his cap; meantime the brethren were attacked by another of the assailants. The cap will be a testimony against the offender; but is it not a shame for Switzerland that such things

should occur? The brethren were kind enough to

furnish me with means to procure a new pair of spec-

tacles. Pray for us, that we may have means and

men to bring in the rich harvest."

Rev. L. S. Jacoby

INDIA.—Rev. Dr. Butler writes from Lahore, the seat of the Missionary Conference, at which delegates from all the missionary societies in India have gathered, Dec. 30, 1862: "I am here with Bros. Hum phrey and Hauser, representing our mission in this Missionary Conference. It is a time of great interest. I am hoping by the next mail to send an account of the proceedings of the meeting. We have two days more of the sittings, and then have at once to return home. Bro. Jackson has gone down to Calcutta to send his motherless babe to England, and will there await the arrival of our missionaries. We have delayed our annual meeting till they are here. We daily look for the announcement of their arrival at Calcutta. You will be pleased to hear that some of the native gentry sympathize with our efforts to extend the educational operations of our mission. When I was last at Lucknow, the Maharajah of Bulrampore visited our mission, in company with two or three other native chiefs, and seeing what we were trying to do in the way of building a schoolhouse, he and they generously subscribed \$514, which will be quite an assistance to the brethren in Lucknow in building that school. I spent last Sabbath at Kupperthalla, and his Highness, the Rajah, who sympathizes with the extension of our mission in Oude, where some of his estates lie, generously gave me 600 rupees, (\$300,) to which his brothe added 100 (or \$50) more. Thus God still opens our

## LETTER FROM BOWDOINHAM.

way to the help we so much need."

Bowdoinham, March 4, 1863. MR. EDITOR :- I am the wife of a Methodist minister more accustomed to domestic and church service, than am to writing for a public newspaper, but as our year or this charge is drawing to a close, I feel inclined to make this my first attempt to communicate through the Herald some of the Lord's doings in this place. And I will observe the rules of an editor which are. I believe, " Have something to say,"-" Be short,"-" Stop when you are done,"—these rules, especially the middle one, are a lit-tle too rigid for most writers of my sex. For twenty one years I have gone from circuit to circuit with my husband, he doing the work of an evangelist, and I trying in my poor way to hold up his hands. Time and again in light hour have we talked over the lights and shadwe of our itinerant life, during the score of years past; uching here upon a special joy, there upon a severe trial, here privations, there abundance—here faithful and con sistent Christian sisters and brothers in Christ—there warm and generous friends-and the best of all is, " The

God, quite a number have been converted to God, and have been baptised, and will be received into the church the first Sabbath of April, and as we are winding up the the year, God is still manifesting his mercy in par-

have realized lately the preciousness of that atoning blood, and have found peace in believing, and we are praying, laboring, believing that others equally dear by friendship's tie will yet believe the word of God and be it will be impossible for slavery to exist there. (Hear, hear.)

When man comes to die he cannot help looking back clear as we are leaving them, and future things will appear the brighter as we approach the eternal world; memory will be illuminated with unearthly light, and agony regret and despair, on account of sins unrepented of, fill the last hour of life on earth. O how much better, far the has not not not be cardi.

To-day, if ye hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

The hand that was once nailed to the cross is now ex-The hand that was once nailed to the cross is now extended with invitations to the sinner, "Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die ?" The wages of sin is death; the gift of God is eternal life. Heaven is gained through the merit of Jesus Christ; hell is by human merit. One is the free gift of God, the other the full price of our own doings. O, may God's Spirit influence many more to come to Christ and receive pardon.

The members of the church, that is the greater part of them, take a lively interest in the spiritual interests of their own souls, and in the progress of the meetings and extension of Christ's kingdom—and the very ones who are the most alive in religion are most thoughtful about

are the most alive in religion are most thoughtful about the minister's temporal wants, so that our needs are all supplied and disciplinary claim fully met. And though we have had no "surprise parties," "ministerial visits," "social gatherings," or "donation levees," yet some kingly hearts here have presented us with more than a hundred dollars over and above what we expected to receive. O we love those who love us. God first loved ns, and we do humbly and sincerely reciprocate. These centlemen and ladies here have expressed love to us, be cause we came in Christ's name—and shall not we feel intensely for their soul's good? O we do, and in faith we are praying for them.

From your sister in Christ, ELIZABETH R. MASON.

# Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

The practice of arming and drilling men, wholly partially of African descent, is gradually and cer tainly increasing in this country. It is one of the inevitable consequences of the rebellion and the war necessary to break it down. It is also one of the compensating benefits growing out of a long war, that a short war would not have produced. It will thus greatly weaken the foolish prejudice against the African race of men in this country. This prejudice is generally stronger in proportion to the ignorance of the people entertaining it; according to the well-known principle of morals, that it is impossible to reaknown principle of morals, that it is impossible to reason a man out of a notion which he did not receive through his reason. The prejudice against color is not the result of conviction, nor of thought; it is a passion, a cultivated and perverted, unreasoning feeling, like an artificial appetite for opium or tobacco or ing, like an artificial appetite for opium or tobacco or dirt, existing in spite of reason or sustained only by

the loyal States. This certainly is one good effect of

has a regiment of Union soldiers, enlisted without bounty, for the war, of full ranks. Two years ago they were all slaves, including all their non-commis sioned officers. They are led by white men, some of whom, till facts opened their eyes, shared in the stupid prejudice of their countrymen against negroes, and thought they would never become good soldiers, but are now proud of their men. This regiment has made long marches, alone and in company with others, in battalion and as skirmishers. They have been under hot fire, by surprise, and led into it deliberately. They have never flinched. They have fought well, fought when opposed to their countrymen, masters of slaves, and poor misguided whites, and have not yet been beaten. These men were slaves not two years ago, and spend their leisure, in the intervals of drill and active duty, in learning to read! Is it not wicked to indulge a prejudice against such a regiment? Talleyrand said that in diplomacy a blunder was worse than a crime; if so, is it not worse then wicked, is it not foolish, for Americans now to criticise the complexion of the men who offer themselves to fight against anarchy and for lib-

If it will not yield to judgment and fact, God will find some process hard enough to destroy it. No nation can yet come out of a civil war unchanged. It is improved or injured. We must lose some of our must break down the nation, or purify it of morbific the real strength of the country. Were it a truly Christian country we should have no fear of the re- ate, which we present below: sult. A sense of right would make the loyal States so united, so firm, and so persevering, that failure would be impossible. We believe there is moral power, and character enough in the country to stand firm till the great evils of rebellion and slavery are destroyed.

## ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The tide of public opinion, especially among the middling classes, in England, is decidedly improving towards the United States. They begin to appreciate the facts. Large meetings are held in their cities and towns, and the speeches show that they have studied the subject carefully, and the people by overwhelming majorities express their sympathy for the loyal States. Such meetings have been held in London, Liverpool, and in fact in nearly all the principal cities and towns. As a specimen we have be-fore us a long report of a meeting held at Bradford, reported in the Leeds Mercury, occupying several nns, which had we room, we should be glad to copy. Letters were read from several members of the House of Commons, and Mr. Forster, member of Parliament, made an eloquent address. The conclusion of his address is so forcible, and shows so correct an understanding of the subject, that we cannot forbear to quote it.

ear to quote it.

Referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr.

Forster said:

I rejoice in this proclamation, in the first place, because it will control the Generals of the Federal army, many of whom, having been brought up with pro-slavery sentiments, have treated the negroes who have fled to them for protection most disgracefully. I rejoice also in it as committing the United States Government to a declaration of the emancipation of three millions of slaves under their rule. I rejoice in it further as making it impossible that that worst of all results should come out of this terrible war, namely, a re-union between the North and South upon the basis of slavery—(hear, hear)—and I rejoice in it upon the ground also that, although it is not strictly within the edict, it must lead to the emancipation of the one million slaves in the Border States under the Federal rule. (Applause.) This terrible war has given slavery a very great shock and a very great blow. Some people say that it has had but little effect. They must be blind to the facts which are every day happening. In the first slave them.

hear.) Now that the United States Govern Now that the United States Government is forced by the circumstances of the time more and more to avow an emancipation policy, it would be especially disgraceful for us to depart one iots from the principles of neutrality and non-intervention, and therefore I feel that this meeting will strengthen my hands in protesting against such interference when Parliament meets. (Cheers.)

One word with regard to those who cry out for peace, and for peace only. I long for peace as much as any, but I am not prepared, in the vain hope of peace, to go upon the wrong side; and I say that those who cry out for peace would be more likely to obtain it if they put the burden of this war upon the right shoulders, which in many instances they do not

dom to make it legal that the white father shall sell his own daughter in the market-place for outrage. (Cheers.) They are fighting for the freedom to make it a crime to teach boys and girls to read and write—for the freedom to extend that system which makes labor a curse, which blasts the soil, and which is acknowledged to be the sum of all evil. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That is the freedom for which the men in the South are fighting; and much as I hate war, I will not be led by that hatred to help them in their efforts to obtain that freedom. (Hear, hear.) I believe if we did so it would be in vain. There will be no permanent peace on the American continent while the slave power is triumphant.

I do not believe that this war will last much longer than the middle of this year; I do not give up hope even yet, that it will cease with the slave power subordinate to the free power—(hear, hear)—but whether it does so or not I am sure that it will break out again if the slave power is triumphant. (Hear,

whether it does so or not I am sure that it will break out again if the slave power is triumphant. (Hear, hear.) Much as America, both North and South, has been corrupted by this fearful slavery, there is enough love of freedom in the North, there is enough care for free speech and free thought to make it necessary to that slave power, even if it should be triumphant in this contest, again to attack that freedom of thought and freedom of speech. If you long for peace, I say you will never have peace on that continent until the slave nower becomes subordinate to the free power. slave power becomes subordinate to the free power-will not say whether by a restoration of the Union upon the principle of freedom being predominant or of a separation into two States, with the slave States subordinate to the free. All I says is this slavery be not put in the road to extinction you will have another war as fearful as this upon that continent. (Hear, hear.) I think those who deny this, if they mark the events of the last few months, would alter their opinion. Every event has contributed to the conversion of the men of the North to anti-slavery principles, and even the victories and the failures of the South have tended towards the extinction of sla

very.

Fearful as is this war, we all look forward to brigh upon the negro—the slavery inflicted upon their own souls—and that all men of the English race, be they dirt, existing in spite of reason or sustained only by bad arguments. This prejudice is strongest among the least cultivated, and wholly disappears among those who are governed by a sound judgment and Christian feeling.

Now the present war is developing the value of manhood. Manhood—true virtue—is rising in appreciation, and soon the color of the commodity will not be regarded, provided only that there is the muscle, the heart, the courage required. Long ago, among the rebels, every man has counted one. It is becoming more and more necessary to count carefully in the lovel States. This certainly is one good effect of tries.

ries.

But let that cause be removed, and then, in spite a long war.

The testimony given by Colonel Higginson and others to the bravery and fidelity of the 1st South

But let that cause be removed, and then, in spite of differences of government, in spite of attempts still made by men or newspapers to sow discord, they would find that the two countries would live in alli-

er. What is now happening in England and America proves this. We see paper after paper published on both sides, pages of writing, which would make it appear as if a war must break out between the two countries, and yet the instinct of the people is so friendly that we find the Americans subscribing enor-mous sums for the relief of the Lancashire distress. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, I rejoice over this meet-ing, and thank you with all my heart as your member ing, and thank you with all my heart as your member for having come together, not only because you have come here to express your love of freedom and your hatred of slavery, but also because such a meeting as this will strengthen the hands of those who hate and oppose slavery in the United States, and will make it the more probable that in the future these two great countries, speaking the English language, will, as they look back to a common origin and a common inheritance of freedom, look forward to a common future of bright, orderly liberty and Christian civilization throughout the world. (Loud cheers.)

Several other noble speeches were made, resolutions decidedly approving the United States Government were passed, a copy was ordered to be sent to President Lincoln, and the meeting did not separate till a quarter to eleven o'clock, after giving three cheers for the President.

### DEBATE ON EXEMPTING MINISTERS FROM THE DRAFT.

We have received some articles severely complain ing because ministers of the gospel by the law on Conscription, just enacted by the Congress, are not blessings or some of our crimes. This run of fever exempted from liability to draft. We have thought that perhaps as good a presentation of the whole submatter, and give it vigor and health. It is a trial of ject as we can give, would be a condensation of the discussion which took place in the United States Sen-

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. There is class to which I will call the attention of the Senator from New York, still larger than that which he has indicated; the class of clergymen, or ministers of the gospel. I would suggest that he add to the class which he has already designated, ministers of the gos-

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas. They will fight. Mr. SUMNER. They will go into the field as chap-

Mr. McDougall, of California. I will ask the Senator from Massachusetts to modify his proposition so as not to include the Methodist clergy, because they are a fighting clergy.

Mr. Sumner. I ask the Senator's pardon.

prefer it should be general.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan. I think this amendment entirely superfluous; I think the loyal clergy are among the most fighting portion of our population,

quite as reliable as any other.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. I do hope we are not to exempt lawyers or clergymen, or any other class.
Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. It is now provided in

the bill that those who cannot go may be paying a fine.
Mr. Davis, of Kentucky. It seems to me that the classes of exempts are becoming much too numerous and much too large. I would say to all of them, fight

pay, or emigrate. [Laughter.]
Mr. Sumner. I would not have the propo have made treated with levity. I do not know that it has been. Suffice it to say that I made it in sincerty, because I think the exception worthy of a place in a permanent statute regulating the military system.

let me declare my conviction that the proper duty of the clergyman, if he joins the army, is as chaplain, ministering to the sick, the wounded, the dying, and teaching the living how to die. At the same time, I can well understand that there may be occasions when another service may be required on when an

and the ministry do not and cannot engage in strife of this character! If it be necessary to excuse the minister, let me ask the Senator from Massachusetts if it is not proper to excuse the Christian who follows him? Is it right to subject to the military service the true Christian who says if he is stricken upon one cheek it is proper that he should turn the other to the blow? He may not be designed in the ministry he may not be a tespher of the doctrines tangel by Christ, inty who he are seen to be engaged in the ministry he may not be a tespher of the doctrines and it apprehend the Senator from Massachusetta desires they should be—what will become of this fight? To make our people moral they must be opposed to coercion; and when they are made moral and truly religious, and the followers of Christ, they must not fight; and therefore this whole controversy must be given up. That is the whole of it.

Mr. President, excuse nobody. We have said to day that the members of this body are not to be excused, as this body has voted, and they are to be forced into the service, let all parties be made subject to it, and let all be required to enter the service in order to vindicate the national integrity, and put down this rebellion, which seems to be than object. If we go into these excusplions and declare that the States may come the country. That is my idea; and I think that principle ought to be made to apply to all.

Mr. McDoutoall. Gentlemen seem to be very much opposed to the idea of ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing arms. I have as much regard for the ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing arms. I have as much regard for the ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing arms. I have as much regard for the ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing arms. I have as much regard for the ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing arms. I have as much regard for the ministers of the gorpe and members of various seeds bearing

I have said before that I think it is the duty of all men who receive the protection of the law to yield their strength in the maintenance of the law. This is a principle that lies at the foundation of all government, and more particularly at the foundation of republican institutions. It has been yielded to oblige A, B, and C, this class and that class, this community and that community; but it is all radically wrong to yield it; and in a time like this, when we propose to challenge the nation and call it forth to arms with its full strength. I say it is trifling about great interts full strength, I say it is trifling about great interests. The men in the days of the Revolution who filled the pulpit, not only called the men of the young nation to arms, but they led them to the field; and a man who has faith enough to bear the banner and a man who has faith enough to bear the banner of the Christian faith is fit to be a soldier in any war of the Christian taith is it to be a soldier in any war supported by just principles, any war in the maintenance of a righteous cause. I dislike all these discussions. There is not a true believer in the great principles of democracy as taught by Him who first bore the cross who is not willing to fight for the maintenance of the great right of a people to maintain themselves in the forms of government.

Mr. Sumner. The Senate is now engaged in maturing a permanent law. It is not merely for a year; not merely for the present rebellion; not merely to meet the exigency of the day, but it is a permanent statute, and as such it will be a record of the sentiments and of the civilization of our time. But I am not disposed to present this question on any ground of sentiment; though if I chose to make an appeal on this ground it would be difficult to answer

peal to practical experience. I believe, if you at the history of the world, you will not find a at the history of the world, you will not find a single instance in which a country has required clergymen to enlist as soldiers. I have before me now the well-considered statutes of France on the subject; her law of exemption, as every Senator knows, was matured with the greatest care and consideration. There is not a single exemption there that was not the occasion of conscientious debate; so that the result reached may be regarded as testimony of the highest character. In this French statute I find there is not only an exemption of the clergy, including those of all denominations recognized by the State, there is not only an exemption of the clergy, including those of all denominations recognized by the State, but also of students of divinity preparing to be clergymen. I think if we are disposed to be guided by experience we may well hearken to the experience of a military people like that of France; I doubt if we shall lose anything if on this occasion we consent

Mr. Wilson. My colleague says we are making a law for other days than these, a permanent law; but, sir, it is a law that may be changed and modified by legislators who come after us. It may be changed and modified when the events that now surround us have passed away. Although we are making this as the permanent law of the country, we make it to meet the present needs of the country.

Sir, I think the fewer exemptions we make of the fortunate sons of men the better. The fewer men

we exempt who have fortunes, who have position, who have influence, the better will this draft be received by the people of the country. I want the masses of our people, the men who till our farms, who labor in our workshops, who support their families by their daily toil, to feel that the more fortunate and favored of the sons of men are liable to this draft as well as themselves. When they realize this; when they see

other nations and other lands; but, after all, we know that with all the experience they have in the Old World, the legislation of those nations is too often shaped in favor of the privileged few, and to put the burdens upon the masses. I want this law to reach the favored few; those can bear burdens. If they cannot hear arms if they cannot hea reach the favored few; those can bear burdens. If they cannot bear arms, if they cannot perform military duty, they at any rate can furnish a substitute or pay the sum provided for, be that more or less. Therefore, I think that the exemption of this class of men will, at this time, and under present circumstances, have a bad effect upon the country, and I think we had better not make the exemption. After this contest is over, when peace returns to our country, we can make these exemptions, and other exemptions if necessary to do so; but at the present time, when we want to make this law strong in the time, when we want to make this law strong in the hearts and confidence and consciences of our people, and to have it accepted and fill up the ranks of our Army and overwhelm this rebellion. I think the fewer we exempt that are favored the better, and let the exemptions be of those who have persons dependent solely upon their labor for support.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr. President, I do not understand that our clergy throughout the United States are

Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, I do not understand that our clergy throughout the United States are rich. I know that in some of the large towns they are comparatively so; but I believe in the country that is not the case. Goldsmith's description of the clergyman who was "passing rich on forty pounds a year"—that is, about one hundred and eighty dollars—is perhaps not entirely inapplicable to a large portion of the clergy of our country. Now, sir, to compel persons living on such small means to pay \$250 for a substitute, which is the suggestion of some Senators, is really asking too much. I think it is unreasonable; and I think my colleague, who is pressing this bill with so much energy, would adapt himself better to the sentiment of the country, and I may say of civilization, if he admitted this natural and human exception, rather than excluded it.

Mr. Wilson. I agree with my colleague that

Mr. Wilson. I agree with my colleague that many of the clergymen are not wealthy; but he knows that they have generally influential friends. Most of them have rich men in the front pews; and there is no great danger, if a clergymen should happen to be drafted, of his not having friends enough about him to aid him in any thing of this kind. I think the moral effect in a neighborhood, among a The next day we tried our luck at crossing the think the moral effect in a neighborhood, among a townspeople of having the clergymen enrolled with the others, and having him drafted, if a draft should happen to fall upon him, would be excellent, and I support it on that ground now. If we were through this contest, and ordinary and peaceful times had returned, I think it might be wise to make this and some other changes; but what we want now is for the nation to feel that we throw a drag-net over the country and take up the rich and the poor and put the burden upon all; and that the feeling shall not be that the privileged few, the rich, are exempted, and the burden put upon the toiling men of the country.

Mr. Morrill. Well, sir, I was not called to the vindication of the ministry particularly, but I though the remarks of the honorable Senator, if they in plied anything, implied that the ministers were to be included in this bill by way of punishment for havin

got up this rebellion.

But my principal object in rising was to say that But my principal object in rising was to say that I proposed to vote for the exemption of the ministers upon the ground that on any general principle I do not conceive that the clergy of the country constitute that class of persons from which the military service of the country can be rendered serviceable. That is my idea. Why, sir, if it becomes necessary to disband, to disorganize social and civil life in order to prosecute this war, I can conceive that you might call upon the clergy, enroll them in the military service, and make them a constituent portion of your troops. and make them a constituent portion of your troop but in that event, I can hardly conceive why y should exempt anybody. Why exempt the courts justice? Why exempt the judges? Why exempt the civil magistrates? Why exempt anybody? anybody is to be exempt, I submit, both from a avocation and from the fact of disqualification the service, the clergy, above all others, should

Mr. Fessenden. I have but one word to say. shall vote against the exemption for the simple reason that I think it will be an imputation upon the clergy-men of my section of the country which they would

esent.
The Presiding Officer. The question is he amendment proposed by the Sen husetts. The amendment was rejected, and ministers of th Gospel were not exempted

EXPURGATED.—Under the administration of Je erson Davis, then United States Secretary of War, an edition of Wavland's Moral Science was prepared for the military students at West Point, with the chapter on Slavery left out. Do they use that edition of Wayland at West Point now?

COST OF CRIME.—The North British Review nually in Great Britain for the arrest, trial and pun ishment of criminals.

DIPHTHERIA.—We have received a letter from Mr. William Green, of North Pittston, Me., highly commendatory of the remedy for Diphtheria, advertised by Rev. O. F. Jenkins, in this paper.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

HOLLY'S COUNTRY SEATS: containing Lith graphic Designs for Cottages, Villas, Mansions, &c., with their accompanying outbuildings; also Country Churches, City Buildings, Railway Stations, &c., &c. By Henry Hudson Holly, Architect. Quarto, pp. themselves. When they realize this; when they see that the legislation of this country exempts only a very few on the one hand, and relieves the poor and the lowly on the other, they will feel that it is a just law, and it will be strong in the heart and confidence plantains. The author seems to be a skillful and plantains. The author seems to be a skillful and plantains. of the masses.

I am willing to be guided by the experience of judicious architect, and whoever intends to build a house would derive great aid from such a book. If what an old author says is correct-" Posterity under no obligations to a man who is not a parent, wha has never planted a tree, built a house, nor writ

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DIC-TIONARY. By William G. Webster. Boston: Mason & Hamlin.—This is a neat book for the pocket, which, in addition to a good ordinary dictionary, has a carefully prepared vocabulary of military and naval terms. It has also pictorial descriptions and explanations of the flags of all nations, insignia of military and naval rank, money, weight, measures, &c. In fact it is a compend of information.

A SPELLING BOOK FOR ADVANCED CLASSE By W. T. Adams. Boston: Brewer & Tileston This book is simply a collection of about five the sand of the most common words grouped in divisions of thirty each, miscellaneously arranged without syllabication, for the practice of the pupils.

### LETTER FROM OUR SOLDIER. Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 11, 1863.

MR. EDITOR :- At last, after being on our way from one regiment to another for two months, our two companies have safely reached their destination. We started from Fortress Monroe Jan. 16th, and after a dreary passage arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the 26th. We anchored that evening in 45 fathoms of water to wait for a towboat. We laid here till the 29th, when the tug-boat " Anglo American," came alongside and towed us as far as the bar, where we again anchored. The ship "Constellation," having on board the 48th Massachusetts Regiment, was being towed across the bar, but had got about half way when she stuck fast, and all

The next day we tried our luck at crossing the bar, and proved successful. We were towed up the river, as far as Pilot Town, where we anchored, to wait for the other vessels to come up. In a few hours, after hard labor, the " Constellation" was got off the bar, and towed up alongside of us, when both vessels were made fast to the "Anglo American," and were slowly steamed up against the strong current of the Mississippi, which gave us ample opportunity to view the country on both sides of the river. The scenery was indeed splendid. Everything was green; the orange trees, surrounding, and in many cases almost hiding from view, splendid cottages and fine man-sions, were loaded with fruit, and a delicious and sweet odor filled the air, mingled with the singing of birds, all of which was a pleasant contrast compared to the cold and bleak North which we had lately

We arrived in sight of New Orleans at a late hour Saturday night, Dec. 31st, and anchored alongside the town of Algiers, directly opposite the city. We lay here till Feb. 2d, when we were towed up the river to a wharf at the upper end of the city, where we embarked on board the Steamer Eastern Queen minister, except from what I have seen in my own State; and I must say that from the beginning of the rebellion a large portion of the ministry have been the most inveterate rebels we have had in the State. They have taught it from the pulpit. I do not know whether it is the case in Massachusetts or not; but it is my impression if the Senator will go back a few years, he will find that some of the ministry in his tarned on the same night started up the river for Baton Rouge. Our two companies were on board the L. Sturges exactly 37 days, during which 37 days. Rouge. Our two companies were on board the "L. L. Sturges" exactly 37 days, during which 37 days we spent a more miserable and harder time than we ever saw in Virginia. We felt in good spirits when we had set foot off the old ship.

We arrived at Baton Rouge on the afternoon of

obliged to quarter in the city that night; so an old, unoccupied building, which we were told was formerly an old theatre, was procured for our accommodation, to induce the soldiers to desert and we made ourselves as comfortable as possible but had to retire to sleep supperless, as nothing but a few crackers could be procured for us to eat. However, we had got used to living on almost nothing on board the ship, so our experience in that line did not

come unhandy to us at this time.

The next morning we took up our march camp of the 41st, and arrived there in a very short and passed resolutions and adopted addresses to their the 41st, who gave us three hearty cheers, (which we to reply to the patriotic words of the loyal defenders of of course returned,) and what was still better that morning, a good breakfast. After the inner man had been satisfied, we went to work and put up tents fixed things up generally, &c., and thus were finally after a lengthy period, duly installed as part of the 41st. A few changes, however, have been made. Co. A, of the 33d, has been changed to Co. I, of the 41st, our Enfields have been changed for Springfield rifles, and a complete renovation been made in our clothing. We are quite comfortable at present, but still are not as well satisfied as we were under the kind, fatherly care and watchful eye of our beloved and ever to be remembered Col. Maggi. Long may

But, Mr. Editor, duty calls on your humble corr pondent, therefore he must close this hastily written letter. The weather here at present is very hot, and the sun is almost scorehing at noonday.

FROM THE ARMY NEAR WASHINGTON. Fort Barnard, Va., March 2, 1863. MR. EDITOR :- Since I wrote you last fall, nothin has occurred to us extrordinary enough, in my judgment, to take up any of the valuable space of your columns. But lest through my silence you should good feeling between us. We don't mean to cast of form some incorrect opinion, which would lead you to stop the weekly visits of the Herald, I must speak

The only exciting events that have occurred during the winter are an occasional scare by the rebel cavalry, an "angel visit" from the paymaster, and a few sharp and decisive battles with snow-balls between Co.'s G and H, which two companies constitute the garrison of Fort Barnard. Col. Tyler was, in the early part of the winter, promoted to brigadier, and given the command of "the defences of Alexandria,"—which includes all the works below Long Bridge. His promotion was richly merited, and no doubt would have been granted him earlier, had he not preferred to remain in his regular department of the service, artillery. Our new Colonel, Abbott by name, promoted from Captain of Regular Engineers, made his first appearance yesterday. Lieut. Charles O. Brigham, who came out as Orderly Sergeant of this company, and who is known to some of your readers, has been lately appointed Captain

We have been here now for six months, hourly uffering the intense aggravation of beholding the nagnificent proportions of our Nation's Capitol, while we are permitted to neither see or hear anything vithin. To be sure we are allowed to visit Alexandria; but to one whose sole object is the satisfying f his curiosity, one visit would be ample for a lifetime. When Alexandria becomes a Northern city, no doubt it will be a fine place; but its transitio state is nowise to be admired. Its men are princi-pally from the North, being either in the army or

attracted by army business, while its women and its old and young are principally the refuse of Secessia. A friend of mine, coming up from Alexandria the other day, told me a conversation be had with an old druggist of the secesh persuasion. After arguing the pros and cons, just as my friend was leaving, the old man summed up as follows:

"No. sir. The North and South cann You can put water and oil in the same bottle, but you cannot make them mix."

"Granted, sir. If we can do no other way, we saving power." shall pour water enough in to drive the oil out." slowly and fearfully approaching.

humiliation, by presenting one more proposition of compromise for the South to spit upon. I am in hopes then that the peace men may be maddened to their senses. I have almost given up any such result through the ordinary motives of common sense and interest. How many times both before and since the war broke out might there had been a settlement made prejudicial to the interests of freedom, had the Southern leaders been ordinarily discreet. Reform seems to depend alike on the wickedness of the wicked and the righteousness of the righteous. I

have great faith in the obstinacy of the rebels. "Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad." Between the upper millstone of Right and the nether millstone of Wrong, I confidently anticipate that we shall grind out a grand and triumphant future for our country. Yours, &c. GEO. C. ROUND.

## CINCINNATI LETTER.

It is a very long time since I wrote a word to my first

Patriotism and Religion—Great gathering of the seed of the loyal Women to bruise the Copperheads—Revivals in the Methodist Churches of Cincinnati.

newspaper-love, the good old Zion's Herald. So long that I hardly know how to begin. But several events have lately taken place in our Queen City which deserve, at least, a brief mention. The two most important things that can engage a man's attention have been awakening the deepest interest of our community. The first and most noticeable is that good and successful revivals of religion are in progress in many of our Methodist churches. These good works are in Wesley Chapel, in Morris Chapel, in Finley Chapel, and in several others. In Wesley the work has been powerful and long continued. Rev. Allen Trimble Thompson, grandson of a former Governor of the State, preaches in that old cradle of Methodism. He is a young man of twenty-four, of pleasing address, of considerable learning and culture, and of marked ability, both as a thinker and speaker. His piety s very decided, and his devotion to the work of saving souls is remarkable. His church is thronged, large as it dress is at present, Livermore Falls, Me. is, with crowds eager to hear his clear and earnest presentations of the truth as it is in Jesus; and in a meeting continued with some interruptions for over two months, there have been not less than a hundred souls converted. Years. An obituary will appear hereafter Mr. Thompson is the rising pulpit orator of this city and Conference. His manner is very affectionate and very earnest-perhaps occasionally violating that rule of the he attracts, and what is more, persuades men to be rec-onciled to God.

Rev. Dr. Rust, formerly of New Hampshire, is preach-

ing at Morris Chapel and is gradually and surely filling that ample temple. He too has had meetings for the last two months, and the results have been numerous conversions. The Dr. has lost, by coming West, none of hi shrewdness, none of his fervency in prayer, none of his ceedings in prize cases was passed. The bill for the propulpit power, and none of his peculiar efficiency in pastection of abandoned property and for the prevention of toral work. He is fast winning his way to a wide and fraud in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The justly deserved influence among the members of the Conference. Your readers, who know him, will be glad to know that his popularity is not waning, nor is his usefulness diminishing. Other churches in our city have been greatly blessed by God this winter, and altogether, not-withstanding the war and the general excited and embarrassed state of the country, the religious interests of our own Methodist churches have been very flourishing. God has been very gracious and continues, while a large por-

significance, and are of much more than a local interest.

The nation, and every section of it, is interested in these things, and hence they will bear telling to New England.

To explain a little: The success of the Democrats at the fall elections through the West were great, and being in the success of the property of the success of the s obtained, as they were, partly by frand and partly by ac-cident, they emboldened the leaders to try something fur-ther. Then their newspapers came out against New Eng-

be done. And so they got up an organ to induce the soldiers to desert, and promised to protect them from arrest. Here was a pretty powerful, a well-planned and accurately adjusted machinery for putting a stop to the war, and for bringing the Democratic party into office once more.

To prevent this catastrophe, the true patriots at home began to speak out. In Indiana several meetings were held to expose and denounce such underhanded machination. The soldiers in the army next took up the matter, time. We had a very kind reception by the boys of friends at home. And lastly, the friends at home rallied

the rights and integrity of the nation.

One such meeting was lately held in our city, and another last week in Indianapolis. They were both immense successes. The people—the seed of the loyal women of the whole region came together and hissed themselves hoarse over the baseness of the home-staying, sneaking traitors; they shouted themselves faint over the brave and noble deeds, and the sublimely loyal words of the army; and pledged themselves anew to hate and despise, to hang and denounce all traitors at home or abroad. At the meeting in this city there were gathered not less than ten thousand men, among whom there was but one mind and but one voice—THE COUNTRY AND THE WHOLE COUNTRY-ONE AND UNDIVIDED, NOW AND FOREVER Governor Morton, of Indiana—the model Governor made a most telling speech, in which the "copperheads" got such a bruising as will last them for a time. He was specially commendatory of New England, and every ref-erence to that noble little section was cheered to the echo with a will, which made me feel proud of having been born in such a deserving place, and if possible, still prouder of living in a section so generous to other parts of the great nation. The effects of the meetings are al ready apparent in all parts of the West.

But let nobody suppose that because Den silent, they are any the less partizans. We of the West and you of the East need to keep a close intimacy and a little New England; and we trust that New England don't mean to cast off the great Northwest. You are so good and so nearly right, that you might be going up in a chariot of fire or something else, if you should throw off our weight. And if we should cut you off, we might be like a glow worm with the light-bearing tail gonedoomed at once to perish in darkness. We want to hang o you, for your grand old revolutionary pluck and patriotism, and we want you to stick to us for our young pluck and prophecy. We say, God bless New England, and make her better and better. And may he also bles the West and make her nobler!

This much for this once. Adieu. March 2, 1963.

P. S. I see by the Herald that within a short time two oble men of our Methodist New England are dead, or rather are "awakened in the likeness of God"-Bro William Rice, and Bro. Gilbert Haven, of Malden, They were both true men, just neighbors, loyal citizens, and devout Christians. Both, I think I may say were my friends, but Bro. Rice was really more than a friend to me for many years. When such men die it is by no means a hyperbole to say that the blessed society of heaven gains something. And earth does not after all lose so much; for being dead their godly lives still speak. The stream of their goodness, instead of flowing along the ground, has exhaled, and hangs as a cloud above the earth to be a shield by day from the fierceness of the heat, and by night a fountain of dew to cool and refresh. If we had spiritual eyes we should see them still as gentle, as good, as wise, and useful as ever. May our Father bless their sons and surviving families.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Peterboro', N. H .- Rev. L. L. Eastman writes : would record to the praise of God, that he has not forgotten to be gracious to his cause and peop'e in this charge, Within a few weeks, several precious souls have been reclaimed from a backslidden state, and others have been converted. Ten have joined on probation, and we are hoping and praying for a more general work.

Westport Point .- Rev. S. Y. Wallace writes : " God has cently favored the people of Westport Point with a gracious outpouring of that Spirit whose mighty working effects great moral changes. About thirty persons have found peace in believing and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Church Debts .- We hear of several churches that have Thus closed the argument. The decision seems of late reduced their debt considerably. It is wise to do this whenever it is possible. St. Paul's Methodist Church I sometimes think that we must submit to another in New York, which cost \$137,000, has reduced its debt regularly liquidated, evils.

Cincinnati.-The Rev. R. S. Rust writes : " The Lord

ing of souls."

The Blind See.—There are 2,300 blind persons in London, of whom 700 have been taught to read the word of God. In the country, upwards of twenty associations have been established; the results being, that instead of 150 adult blind readers in the country, in Moon's type, as when the society began its operations six years ago, there are now 2,000 who have learned to read. The blind in foreign lands are also being cared for—in Sweden, in Germany, in India, as well as in Egypt and China, where the numbers of the blind are lamentably great. A young blind Chinese woman, who was educated in England, has since her return, been principally engaged in teaching the blind of Ningpo to read, by means of the embossed copies of the Gospel by Luke, in the Ningpo dialect. Two of her pupils have since been baptized.

Germany.—There are 20.000 Protestant churches and

Two of her pupils have since been baptized.

Germany.—There are 20,000 Protestant churches and chapels in Germany, and 22,000 Protestant pastors of churches and professors in gymnasia and universities. Among these pastors and professors, the number of evangelical and true ministers of Christ has greatly increased within the last twenty-five years. The great "Evangelical Alliance," meeting at Berlin in September, 1857, brought together more than nine hundred of these excellent men, a vast amount of most important information respecting the "revival," as some have called it, of religion in Germany. The friends of evangelical Christianity throughout the world have great reason to bless God for what he is doing in Germany.

Rev. Elisha Chenery, M.D., has felt compelled to resign his place as Surgeon in the Army, on account of his own sickness and severe illness in his family. His ad-Rev. Cyrus Philbrick, pastor of the Methodist Episco

pal Church at Goodwin's Mills, a member of the Main Conference, died Sabbath morning March 1st, aged 50 Jonathan Ely, of Wilbraham, 85 years of age, walked to Springfield, ten miles, and back, a few days since. He

returned with a roll of leather under his arm, and walked as smart and erect as most young men of 25. Mr. Sylvester Bliss, for twenty years Editor of the Advent Herald, died in Roxbury, on Friday last, aged 49

# CONGRESSIONAL

Senate.-Monday, March 2, the bill regulating pro fraud in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The credentials of the Hon. L. S. Bowden, United States Senator from Virginia, were presented. The Enginee Corps bill was passed.

fication bill was passed. The Indemnification bill was passed. Mr. Sumner's Mediation Resolutions were adopted. A resolution was adopted recommending the President to appoint a day of fasting and prayer. The bill to enable U. S. District Courts to issue executions was passed. A bill was passed for the relia has been very gracious and continues, while a large portion of our church members are engaged in the war, to bless those who remain at home.

But what has most universally and powerfully stirred the hearts of the people of this part of the West, have been the movements and resolutions, the speeches and actions of the leaders of the so-called Democratic party; the patriotic resolutions of the soldiers in the field; and the meetings of the people at home and their responses to the voice of the army. These things have very great did not ness the House 1

did not pass the House.]

Wednesday, the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Miscellaneous Appriopriation bill was concurred in. The committee chosen to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make. The President of the Senate, Mr. Foote, declared the session ended and the Senate adjourned.

In the afternoon the Senate of the Thirty-Eigh

ral to take immediate measures for the payment of the was not included in the President's Emancipation Proclasick and wounded in the convalescent camps and hospitals within 60 days was passed. The Senate bill to organize a Signal Corps was passed. The bill to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus was passed. A bill was passed authorizing the Acting Governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to to make a turbulant demonstration. Confederate flag issue writs for the election of Members of Congress, according to the local laws. The Senate bill authorizing given, and while the prisoners were on the levee, prepara the appointment of an Assistant United States Treasurer was passed; also to establish the Pacific Railroad grade at four feet and eight and a half inches; also the following Senate bills: One providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of one Chief the rebel cause, embraced our soldiers by mistake. Justice and nine Associate Justices, one of whom shall hold Court in the new Circuit of California and Oregon. One granting alternate sections of land to Kansas for railroad and telegraphic purposes. One providing that and Baton Rouge have made so much trouble about colone Midshipman shall be appointed, between the ages of ored officers that those of the 3d Native Guards have re-14 and 18 years, for each Member and Delegate in the signed. House, to be recommended by the Members and Delegates of the present Congress, to form a class immediately. One authorizing the Postmaster General to take such measures as may be advisable to avoid losses to the Department owing to the failure to prepay foreign correanondence. One giving to soldiers discharged in conmoval of certain bands of Sioux Indians from Kansus. One merging the two branches of Army engineers. One authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on commissioned officers for distinguished gallantry in action.

Tuesday, the following Senate bills were passed: One to facilitate the taking of testimony to be used in foreign countries for legal purposes. One granting the use of Judiciary or Armory Square on which to erect a Home for destitute newsboys. One to incorporate the Institution for the Education of the Colored Youth of the District of Columbia. The Senate resolution of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans was passed. A bill in relation to frauds on the revenue was passed. The bill authorizing letters of marque was adopted. The Nevada Branch Mint bill was passed. The bill reducing the duty on printing paper from 35 to 20 per cent. was passed. The Senate' section to the Internal Revenue bill, taxing transactions in gold, silver and bullion was concurred in. A vote was taken on the Mileage clause of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and it was decided by two majority to pay mileage for this session in addition to the two sessions already settled for. Resolutions were passed denying admission as members of the House to persons claim ing to be elected from the Eighth Virginia and Ninth Tennessee Districts. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee stating that the Postmaster General has power to exclude objectionable newspapers from the mails. Mr. Sumner's resolutions on foreign intervention were concurred in-102 against 27. The House concurred in the Senate bill to organize the Territory of Idaho (Montana). The bill for a special agent to collect abandoned property in rebel districts was passed. The bill regulating proceedings in prize cases was passed. The Speaker was unanimously tendered the usual vote of

Wednesday, the House assembled at 10 o'clock, and while debating a pending motion the hour of 12 arrived. The committee to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make. The Speaker thanked the House for its complimentary resolution, and declared the House adjourned without day.

From the Army of the Potomac .- Gen. Hooker has issued an order excluding all citizens from the camp, excent residents, unless they have a pass from the Provost Marshal General. He has also forbidden further leave of absence to officers and men of a large number of regiments and batteries, and officers therefrom are recalled. A number of regiments, having earned the commendation of the inspecting officers, are honorably excepted from this order, and it is left to the discretion of the corps commanders, having a regard to the efficiency of their commands, to increase the leaves of absence and furloughs to those commands for the fifteen days following the receipt of this order to three instead of two for every one hundred present for duty, and three officers instead of two, as provided in General Orders No. 3.

Among the troops thus honored, are the following sachusetts: 10th and 19th Maine: Batteries-5th Maine: Lippin's, A, 1st Rhode Island; Arnold's, B, 1st Rhode Island; Osborne's, E, 1st Rhode Island; Haslett's C, 1st Massachusetts; Martin's, A, 1st Massachusetts; Taft's, B, 1st Connecticut. Only one New England Regiment is reported in the former class. All officers and men absent beyond their leave or furlough must be tried by court martial. A reconnoisance was recently made to Aldie and a band of rebel guerrillas attacked, several prisoners taken, and the haunt broken up. The soldiers are employed, among other things, in building roads which facilitate the transportation of supplies, and

will be of great importance in any military movement. A foraging party under Col. Phelps, sent to Lancaster county, captured two important rebel mails, 1000 hashels of corn, 50 horses and mules, &c. Among the prisoners taken by the expedition, was Col. Claybrook of the rebel army, who has been active in enforcing the conscription, also a smuggler, who has conveyed \$100,000 worth of goods across the Potomac, two influential rebel citizens and two clerks in the rebel departments at Richmond, with a quantity of letters to citizens of Baltimore and official correspondence to parties in London, care of Baring

From the Department of the Cumberland .- March 1, an expedition comprising between 1,000 and 1,600 infantry, left Murfreesboro' and encountered the enemy at Bradyville, driving the enemy and capturing 89 prisoners. They also captured 300 new saddles and accoutrements, a large collection of official orders, papers and private baggage. The enemy engaged was a portion of John

It is reported that a Federal force consisting of five regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry and one battery, had a fight near Franklin-south of Nashville and west of Murfreesboro'-on the 5th inst., with a greatly superior force

be traced to disobedience of his orders. There are various reports concerning the three canals

being made. Advices from Cairo, March 4, state that two dredging machines had arrived at the canal opposite Vicksburg, and would be put to work immediately. In regard to the Lake Providence cut-which it will be renembered is intended to clear a passage from the Mississippi to a branch of the Red River, opening a route which will aid in cutting off rebel communication with Texas-it appears that the work was commenced at the lake, and so carried forward to the Mississippi, thus keeping the waters of the river from the lake till obstructions were removed from the bayou. At latest accounts received at Cairo, March 4, the waters of the Mississippi had not been let into the lake, but a barge with propellers had got through into it. It was pushed over the land in slides to be used for exploring the lake and neighboring

Providence in great numbers. Not less then a thousand have made their appearance, all telling fearful stories of the brutality of their masters. They display a willingness to perform all that is asked of them, and it is said two or three negro regiments will soon be formed.

The General commanding in the District of Corinth. Mississippi, has forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General at Memphis an account of fearful cruelty on the part of the rebels toward the loyal people of Alabama. The Post Commander is feeding hundreds of these families. Women and gray-haired men found no pity from the rebels, and cripples on crutches were obliged to take

-Monday, the Senate bill granting lands to of the United States taking negroes from plantations with- the par value of the coin; for example: If a speculator Wisconsia and Michigan for military road purposes was out authority from headquarters. These prisoners apply passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Paymaster Genton to the Lafourche District, which it will be remembered

thought the rebels are making her an iron-clad.

About five hundred prisoners were sent from New Orleans the 20th ult., when the secessionists took occasion tory to embarking, the crowd pressed so closely as to separate the guard from the prisoners, and a regiment and battery were called out to clear the levee. Some of the women, in their engerness to show their enthusiasm for

The rebels are enforcing the conscription of all men between the ages of 16 and 60 with relentless vigor. It is reported that some white regiments at Ship Island

at the City Hotel was in the room of a Major examining a box of explosive cartridges, and asked him what they were. He explained that they were cartridges so made that when they struck any hard substance they would ex-plode. Soon after the lady thoughtlessly threw two of sequence of wounds or sickness the same bounty as if them from the window. They struck the sidewalk and they had served two years. One providing for the re- exploded at the moment that Gen. Banks was stepping into his carriage to attend the French opera, and from this circumstance arose a report, which grew as it traveled, of

an attempted assassination of the General. The three companies of the 42d Massach ent and the crew of the Harriet Lane and 270 of the 8th Regulars, captured two months ago, have been exchanged by the rebels and had arrived at New Orleans; also 20 prisoners captured on the Queen of the West.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign .- At a meeting in St. James Hall, London, resolutions were passed condemning the South for trying to extend slavery, and censuring the Mayor of London for receiving Mason, who was denounced as a man-stealer and a fugitive kidnapper. A public meeting was held i Liverpool, Feb. 16, to welcome Capt. Lunt, of the relief ship George Griswold, from New York. Mr. R. A. Mackfie, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Com merce, was in the chair. An address was presented by

the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. At latest accounts the Polish insurrection was still naking headway. Austria has decided to be strictly cutral, but Prussia has to a certain extent sided with Russia. The English Government sympathizes with the Poles, but has taken no definite action. Garibaldi has written an address to the people of England, calling on them to proffer their hand to the struggling people. There has been a change favorable to the Poles in the journals of France.

The New Senate.-The following are the names of the embers of the Thirty-Eighth Senate. The new members are marked by a star:

J. B. Henderson,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Daniel Clark,
John P. Hale.

NEW JERSEY.

J. C. Ten Eyck,

William Wright \*

NEW YORK. Ira Harris, Edwin D. Morgan.\*

Benjamin F. Wade,

OREGON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VERMONT.

WISCONSIN

Edgar Cowan, Charles R. Buckalew.\*

William Sprague.

John S. Carlisle, Lemuel J. Bowden.

John Sherman.

(Vacancy.)

CONNECTICUT. James Dixon, Lafayette S. Foster. CALIFORNIA.
James A. McDougall, John Conness.\* DELAWARE. James A. Bayard, Willard Saulsbury INDIANA.
Henry S. Lane,
Thomas A. Hendricks.\* ILLINOIS.
Lyman Trumbull,
William A. Richards

James Harlan, J. W. Grimes. James H. Lane, RENTUCKY. Lazarus W. Powell, Garrett Davis. MAINE. Lott M. Morrill, Wm. P. Fessenden. MARYLAND. Reverdy Johnson,\* Thomas H. Hicks.

WASSACHUSETTS. HICHIGAN. Jacob M. Howard. Alexander Ramsay.

These sum up politically as follows: Union and Re publican, 27; Democrats, 19; vacancies, 2. Senator Sumner's Resolutions .- The resolutions concern-

ing foreign intervention which were passed by Congress,

declare that Congress regards every proposition of for eign interference in the present conflict as so far unreasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged. That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic that it may build a new power, whose corner-stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be slavery, and Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts at me diation as an unfriendly act. That the rebellion, for rea sons given, has been and is now sustained by the hone of foreign intervention; and in view of these facts the United States regret that foreign powers have not told the chiefs of the rebellion that a new government such as they seek to found, is so far shocking to the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations. That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the humane principles of Christian States until the rebellion shall be suppressed, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessing of Al mighty God. The President was requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries.

Union Against Rebel Strength .- The Boston Journal has the following:

has the following:

According to the census of 1860, in the loyal States and Territories, the able bodied white men between the arges of eighteen and forty-five years of age number four millions, four hundred and sixty-three thousand, which is almost equal to the entire white population, men, women and continuous man named Beattie, but better known as "Turkey Dave," is the leader of about 500 fearless men—"who drop down on Morgan's guerrilla bands and wipe them out as quietly as the angel of death."

From the Army of the Mississippi.—The iron clad Indianola was captured by the rebels on the 24th ult. The New York Times' dispatch says there were three rebel rams engaged in her capture, and among them was the Queen of the West. The Indianola was run ashore in a sinking condition. Admiral Porter says the mishap can be traced to disobedience of his orders.

According to the census of 1860, in the loyal States and Territories, the able bodied and writer on the care of eighteen and forty-five years of age number four millions, four hundred and sixty-three thousand, which is almost equal to the entire white population, men, women and children of the rebel States. From this number and ageregate of one million of men has been drawn, of which there is now in active service some seven hundred thousand. The rebels are supposed to have about four hundred thou-and men in the field, and this number cannot be increased without endangering the industrial pursuits essential to the support of the Army, providing for the wont of non-combatants and for the care of the slaves. Even were this risk to be unheeded, the conscription could not raise this number of rebel troops more than two hundred thousand men; whereas, excluding those who are between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, the North has a force of at least three millions of able beddied fighting men to fall back upon. The following are the proportions in the New England States:

Maine,

125,000

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

From the South.-Jeff. Davis has appointed the 27tl inst. for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The Richmond Examiner denounces the rebel Congress for its dilatory acts in providing ways and means to supness of incapacity to master the subject, but it must be mastered, or the worst consequences will follow.

boat Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels, and her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore. A later dispatch states that the Indianola is not Jackson Mississippian says the Yankees fixed up a flat boat to imitate a turreted iron-clad and so frigntened the Confederates that they blew up the Indianola to prevent

the Federal army at Murfreesboro' at 50,000, and the re-inforcements at 30,000. The other bodies of Union troops under Rosecrans swell the number to nearly 100,

ing concerning the amendment to the Internal Revenue bill which relates to the sale of coin :

the rebels, and cripples on crutches were obliged to take their weary march through woods and byways without food or shelter.

From the Department of the Gulf.—General Banks has explained the system of labor adopted for the year. The negroes are to be secured good and wholesome food and a share of the crops. Planters agreeing to jt are to be assisted as far as practicable without violence in retaining their laborers. Negroes not thus engaged will be employed on the public works without pay except food, clothing, medical attendance, and such instruction as may be furnished thera. General Banks has issued an order forbidding any officer or other person in the service.

By the provision prohibiting the loaning of coin above its par value all dealers will have to pay the premium in money, their note being void if for a greater amount than

wishes to buy \$10,000 in gold at 150, he will have to pay \$5.000 in cash and give his note for \$10,000; whereas efore this law was passed he could give his note for \$15,-000, and when opportunity offered sell his gold at an advance, after which he could pay the note leaving the rofits in his pocket. It is said that most of the speculaors do not have the ready cash to trade upon, and so they

Gen. Sigel made a speech in New York, in which he

The Sumter .- The Confederate steamer Sumter, which luring the past year, escaped during a dark and stormy night and has arrived in Liverpool to be re-fitted for another cruise. She is nominally in British hands, and is ow called the Gibraltar.

President of the Senate Pro Tem .- The Constitution ovides that in case of the death of both President and being devolve first upon the President pro tem. of the Senate, and then upon the Speaker of the House. It is advisable, therefore, that there should be a President pro tem. of the Senate chosen. It has, therefore, been cusomary for the Vice President to vacate his seat a week r two previous to the adjournment of Congress.

Appropriations .- The New York Tribune says the Thiry-seventh Congress has appropriated in round numbers he following sums :

At extra session, July, 1861, At long session, terminating July 17, 1862, 913,000,000 At short session, ending March 4, 1863, 1,100,000,000

Per contra, the receipts from revenue duties on imports, irect taxes, sale of public lands and internal revenue om March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1864, are and will be three hundred and twenty million dollars.

Deduct this from the above appropriations, and the indebtedness up to July 1, 1864, will be (including the seventy million left by Buchanan's Administration) two thousand and twenty-seven millions.

Andrew Johnson in Indiana .- Governor Johnson, Tennessee, made a speech at a recent Union meeting in Indiana, in the course of which he said: "Suppose you ompromise, or declare an armistice. They don't want apromise; they want you to talk about it, divide upon t, quarrel among yourselves, and then they will conquer

Clothing for the Soldiers-A sore need is felt at the Ne Clothing for the Soldiers—A sore need is felt at the New England Rooms, in New York, of men's clothing of all kinds, for destitute sick and wounded soldiers on the way home. Any donations will be judiciously distributed to those needing them, if sent to Col. Howe, Superintendent of New England Rooms, New York.

Slavery in Brazil.—Rev. Mr. Fletcher says, in reference of the slave system of Brazil, that it has created no political cal feeling, and that the system is constantly on the decline since the abolition of the slave trade. While the number of slaves is one million less now than ten years ago, the great staples of the country have increased thirty-three

two horse railroads in Massachusetts, having a total length of 100 miles, owning 1,409 horses, 227 cars, and giving regular employment to 724 men.

A naval officer on board the United States gunboa Chippewa, off Algesiras, is informed by an English officer that the rebels have a project on foot in England to destroy the United States squadron on the Mediterranear with iron-clads now building in British ports.

The underground railway (Metropolitan) in Londo is a success. It was opened a few weeks ago, and its average number of passengers per week is a quarter of a The ship Jacob Bell recently destroyed by the Alaba-

ma, had on board 6,000 chests of tea for English and French merchants. ssued an order prohibiting the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times from circulating in the Army of the Cum-

which he will assume the duties of in a fcw days, left Washington March 7, for the South.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to March 7.

B M Ashley—J T Benton (correction had be n made)—J M
Buckley—H Baker—J Colder—E Che ery—G S Dearborn
(§1.67 from March 1 to Jan, we charge you 17c)—C M Dinsmore—J A Drury—H F Fisk—D Field—N Goodrich—W J
Hambleton—J M Hutchinson—D B Holt—J Jones—S G Keilogg—A S Ladd—W W Lothrop—B E Lyon & Co—C Munger (G W's year not out till July)—N J Merrill—M M Parkhurst (we took off the wrong name, right now)—J Perrin—S
Roy—Eph Scott—W H Stetson—R H Stinchfield—Jane
Spaulding—Ezekiel Smith—E L Snow—C B Tippett—S Tupper—P Townsend (our mistake)—J L Trefren—S F Wetherbee—N Webb—D E Wells—S Y Wallace—P G Wardwell.

### METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Feb. 28 to March 7.

A P Alkin—J M Adderman—J S Barrows—M A Burley—D
W Barber—J W Barnes—R P Bucknam—N Bemis—J D Butler—H B Copp—W R Cla'k—E Chenery—J A M Chapman—
Carlton & Porter 2—J W Dadmun—D Dorelester—F Fisk—E
Goodenough—S S Gould—J E Gifford—A Gardner—J E Hawkins—John M'Howes—H H Hartwell—M Haley—W J Hambleton 2—O H Jasper—S Jackson—P T Kennoy—J D King—
F A Loomis—S Leader—J McMillam—J W Mowry—W D
Malcom—W & A Martien—C Nason—R Newhall—C Nickerson—W Page—W H Pillsbury —H Packard—G Peirsou—F
H Putnam—D Raymond—S S Rider—L Rhoades—S Roy—W
E Sheldon 2—David Stover—W H Stetson 2—Robert Soper—
A B Smart—John Lebring—L H Taylor—J L Trefren—S F
Upham—C C Whitney—S F Wetherbee—C J Williams—
Williams—White & Corbin—W F Warren—J B Wheeler.

J. P. Magez, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Feb. 28 to March 7.

Providence, Warren, R. I., March 27, Bishop Janes. New England, High St., Charlestown, April 1, Bishop Scott. New York East, South 2d St., Brooklyn, April 1, Bp. Baker. New Hampshire, Haverhill, Mass., April 8, Bishop Baker. New York, Washington Sq., N. Y., April 15, Bishop Scot Troy, Fort Edward, April 15, Bishop Baker. Yermont, St. Albans, April 15, Bishop Simpson. Maine, Chestnut St., Portland, April 22, Bishop Simpson. East Maine, Rockland, April 29, Bishop Simpson.

A CARD.—Our friends of this church and congregation gave us a pleasant surprise on the evening of the 26th of Feb. The time was spent very agreeably by us, and they did not depart without leaving generous evidences of their regard; among which were a valuable token for Mrs. M.—, and an elegant one for Mrs. M.—, from the members of his Bible classes. Our stay with the people at East Cambridge has been happy, and thoughts of them in the future will ever be mingled with pleasant memories. May the blessings of the Lord always be theirs.

East Cambridge, March 7

D. J. MERRILL.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE—The members of this Conference, and also Local preachers employed under the direction of the Presiding Elders, who wish for special accommodations during its session, are requested to give me imediate notice. All candidates for admission to Conference are likewise requested to send me their names wi hout delay. It will not be practicable to entertain preachers' wives. Charlestown, March 7.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Friends of Temperance in Massachusetts are requested to meet in Mass Couvention in Trempel, in Boston, on Wednesday, March 18th, at 10] o'clock, A.M., there to consuit together upon measures to check the alarming prevalence of Intemperance in the State, and among our patriotic Soldiers in the

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—Candidates for examination on the second year's course of study are requested to meet the Committee for Examination in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Warren, R. I., Thursday, March 26, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. P. ALDEIMAN, Chairman Committee, Holmes Hole, March 28.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the Managers of this Society for the current year will be held at the Office of Zion's Herald, Wednesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock, P.M. The seventh Annual Meeting of the Society for the choice of officers and the transaction of important business will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is desired.

THE PISCATAQUIS MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting at Dexter, Me., March 24th and 23th. Besides the usual sketches of sermons from all bretheren present, the following appointments have been made by the Committee, and forwarded to me, viz: E. A. Helmershausem, A. Church, J. O. Knowles—essays on themes of their own selection; S. C. Elliot—Written Sermon; N. Whitney—Same as at last meeting; O. R. Wilson—Methodist S. S. Union; L. C. Dunn, J. C. Prescott—Duties and Prerogatives of the Local Ministry; I. P. Roberts—Means of Promoting Revival Interest. Bros. S. Bray, R. Day and others invited to be present and share the exercises of the Association.

Let me say to the brethren we are enjoying some revival; souls are being awakened avd saved. Be sure to come to the Association, and help us hold an ole fashioned four days' meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Bro. Haven:—Allow me to acknowledge through your columns the reception of three hundred dollars, a donation from the members and friends of the St. Paul's M. E. Church in Fall River. On Thursday evening last at the close of a social service it was presented, by W. C. Greene, Eaq., in a poetic address of rare beauty, for which the donors will accept the hearticst thanks of the subscriber. I would add, for the encouragement of the friends of Missions, we shall raise \$750 this year for that cause. And best of all we are having a glorious revival of religion. More than one hundred and fifty have been connected with us, and the other churches are sharing largely. To God be all the glory.

Yours truly, J. A. M. CRAPMAN.

LOCAL PREACHERS IN THE PROVIDENCE CON-FERENCE, who intend to apply for Deacons' or Elders' Or-ders, will please meet the Committee at the Methodist Epis-copal Church, Warren, R. I., March 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Committee—P. Townsend, A. U. Swinerton, J. Howson, W. Livesey, W. Mc Donald, Stafford Springs, Feb. 28.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST MAINE CON-FERENCE:—Will the members of the East Maine Confer-TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST MAINE CON-FERENCE:—Will the members of the East Maine Confer-ence who intend to bring their wives to Conference with them, please inform me immediately, that I may govern my-self accordingly. We can furnish a number of first class boarding places from one to one and a half miles from the church where horses will be kept free of charge. If any would be willing to accept such a place, please write me. We shall be able to furnish good places for horses at 42 cents per day.

B. M. MITCHELL,

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—Spring Term of 14 weeks ommences March 18th. Expenses about five dollars per erm more than heretofore, Send for a circular. March 4. 4t. M. RAYMOND, Principal.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COL-LEGE.—The Spring Term will commence March 9th. For particulars send for a circular. F. A. ROBINSON, Secretary of Trustees. Kent's Hill, Feb. 13.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY— The Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sanboraton Bridge, on thursday, the 12th day of March next, at 1 o'clock. P.M., to ke definitely the site of the New Institution Buildings to be erected, and to transact any other business that may prop-vity come before them. rry come before them.

By request, Addison B. Wyatt, Secretary.

Sanboraton Bridge, Feb. 12.4

The Trustees will notice the change in the time of meeting rom February 19th to March 12th.

3t Feb. 18.

# The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

0 Swine.

Market Beef—Extra \$8.00; first quality \$7.50; second qual ity \$6.50; third quality, \$4.75 @ 5.00.

Working Ozen—\$00, Milch Cows—\$41 @ 43; common do, \$19 @ 20. Yearlings—\$00; two years old, \$19 @ 21; three years old Hides-8 @ 8je per fb.

Pelts-\$3.00 a 4.00.

Sheep and Lambs-\$3.75 @ 4.00; extra \$4.50, 5.00 @ 6.00. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. VEGETABLES.

Spinach, peck
Hubbard Squashes,
by h,
Marrow Squash,
D h PROVISIONS—# b.

Lump Butter, 25 @ 30 Spinach, peek
Butter, in tubs, 25 @ 30 Hubbard Squashes,
2d quality, 12 @ 15
Marrow Squash,
2d quality, 11 @ 15
Sage, 11 @ 16
Sweet Potatoes, peek, 6
Egga, dos. 6 @ 18
Lettuce, # head, @
Beef, fresh, 6 @ 09
Potatoes, ppeck, 6
Beef, fresh, 6 @ 09
Potatoes, ppeck, 6 10 FRUIT.
12 Dried Apples, # fb.

Geese, V b, Woodcock, each, Quails, doz, Pigeons, doz, Partridges, each, Venison, 10 g 12 Tomatoes, do, Green Corn do, Corn do, Do. Peas do, WHOLESALE PRICE.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

Mess Beef, \$\Phi\$ bbl.,
cash price, 14 00 @15 00
Navy Moss, bbl, 13 25 @13 50
No. 1 do, 10 00 @11 00
Pork. Boston extra clear
p bbl, 23 @21 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 20 00
Ohio extra clear, 2 bbl, 20 00
Ohio Ear, 00 00 @17 50
Ohio Leaf, bbl, 12 00 @12 50
Ohio Leaf, do, 60 00 @15 50
Ohio Leaf, do, 60 00 @15 50
Hams, Boston, b, 10 91 10
Tongrues, bbl, 25 00 @
Whole Hogs, 8 8 8
BUTTER, CHEESE AND

Western mixed, 90 @ 10 00
Western mixed point on the price of the price of

Whole Hogs, 28 0 8;

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, in tubs, 23 00 @27 00; 2d do, 15 00 @21 00

Cheese, best, per ton, 13 00 @15 00

Do. common, 11 00 @13 00

Eggs, 100 doz, 21 00

Eggs, 100 doz, 21 00

Eggs, 100 doz, 21 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Cranberries, 4 00 @ 5 00, 1 dollings, 1 00 @ 1 05

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Cranberries, 4 00 @ 5 00, 2d 00

Tabella Grapes, 7 h, 3 17

Catawba Do, 2 00 @ 5 00

Potatoes— 4 00 @ 5 00

Potatoes— 5 0 0 00

Bubbard Squashes, 5 00 00

Hubbard Squashes, 5 100 8, 3 00 03 375

Marrow Squashes, 1 00 8, 3 00 00

Oranges, 7 hud, 17 5 @ 2 00

Oranges, 8 hud, 17 5 @ 2 00

Oranges, 9 hud, 1 Apples, 4 bbl, 1 75 @ 2 00 Oranges, 4 hund, 3 00 @ 0 00 Buenos Ayres, Messina Orangos, & 3 50 Orinoco, Lemons, & box, 2 75 @ 3 00 Dry Hide. White Beaus, 2 75 @ 3 00 Dry Hide. GRASS SEED.

Herds Grass,

\*\*P bush,

\*\*P ack,

Clover, Northern,

\*\*P b.

Clover, Western,

\*\*P b.

\*\*P bush,

# Marriages.

Woodside to Miss Mary P. Brown, both of Bostov.
March 4, by Rev. Geo. M. Steele, Mr. J. Putnam Simpson to
Miss Mary F. Lowe.
March 3, by Rev. W. C. High, Mr. James Hall to Miss
Harriet Graham, both of Boston.
In Ipswich, March 5th, by Rev. A. F. Herrick, Mr. John S.
Glover to Miss Elisabeth Jane Ruat, all of I.
In Chatham, Feb. 19, by Rev. N. P. Selee, Oliver E. Eldridge to Miss Mehtable B. Elidridge, both of Harwich.
In Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 28, by Rev. A. Church, Col. J. W.
Mitchell, of Milo, to Mrs. Lydla Peters, of Poxcroft,
In Milford, Mass., March 2, by Rev. A. A. Cook, Mr. John
Wood, Jr. to Miss Martha Andrews, both of Miford; also,
March 3, Aretaz Z. Fowler to Miss Sophronia Cook, both of
Warchouse Point, Conn.
In Lyman, Me., Feb. 19, by Rev. E. Gerry, at the residence

ast New York, Jan. 25, Mr. Robert Hewey, a member

# Advertisements.

IF YOU PLAY THE PIANOFORTE Don't fail to have a copy of the "Home Circle," a collection of choice Instrumental Music; the Silver Chord, a collection of Popular Songs, Ballads, &c.; the "Shower of Pearls," a collection of favorite Vocal Duets with Plano Accompaniments;—one or all. Price of each, in cloth binding, 22.25; plain, 22.00. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

GREAT SALE. G. LAMKIN, No. 9 Tremont Row, will sell for thirty days his large stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, bought before the rise of stock at great bargains, much less than the goods can be manufactured. By purchasing your boots and shoes now you will save 50 per cent. Shop worn boots and shoes at half price.

March 11

JAPAN AND CANTON STRAW MATTINGS.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., 47 and 49 Summer Street, beg to ask attention to an invoice of the celebrated Japan Mattings, which, from their novelty as well as peculiar neatness in styles and manufacture, were so popular last year. This invoice they have just secured from the New York importers, being the only lot now held in the country, rendering them additionally desirable.

Also, in connection, Messrs, P., S. & Co. are offering an extensive assortment of every grade of Canton Mattings, in all widths, of white, red check, and fancy styles. Same were contracted for before the recent advance, and will be sold correspondingly low to the trade, or at retail.

March 11

WILLIAM L. LIBBEY, Manufacturer of and Dealer in KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Brackets, Pendants, Lanterns, Wicks, &c. Gas Fixtures. Gas and Kerosene Shades, &c. Also, Agent for the sale of DUNHAM'S BRITANNIA WARE, 66 Milk Street, Boston, corner of Congress Street, Up Stairs.

March 11 3mos

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Print-L'ERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Printing Office for \$10.

LOWE'S IMPROVED PRINTING PRRSSES ARE THE BEST, cheapest, most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and making money by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfoctable living may be obtained in any city, town or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press costs but one-tenth as much as a common job press, and is so simple a boy et girl of twelve, can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Receipts, Circulurs, &c., can be printed at a triding expense.

Price of Presses: No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$.2; No. 4, \$18; No. 4, \$24. Price of Printing Offices, including Press: No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$22; No. 3, \$32; No. 4, \$42. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, March 21

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. Rev. J. H. Cor-

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. Rev. J. H. Cornell, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Alleu's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the fulling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, or HARMONIUMS, are essentially different from and greatly superior to all other instruments of their class. Wherever exhibited they have always taken the first premiums, and are recommended as THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS. By Zundel, Morgan, Wollenhaupt, Wels, Wolshon, Magrath, Flint, Hagan, Mosenthal, Smitz, and others of the most distinguished organists of New York. Similarly recommended also by Lowell Mason, George James Webb, Thos. Hastings, W. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, Sigismund Thalberg, William Mason, Gustave Satter, and others.

Warerooms in Boston, 274 Washington Street, and others. Wew York, 5 and 7 Mercer Street.

Oct 8 tMar25

PEASE & CO'S DIAGO-NALLY LINED COPY BOOK.

Learners advance RAPIDLY and could be a could be used to the work of the series.

Tashers of Youth and Superthetudents of Schools, who are really in earnest to develope this accomplishment, Adopt our System. It has proved to be a great assistance to Teachers and Scholars.

Diagonally Lined Copy Books are sold at the same price as the ordinary Copy Books. Send your orders to PEASE & CO., Publishers and Proprietors of the Copyright, No. 47 Cornhill, Boston, No. 62 William St., New York. Single Copies sent by mail (prepaid) 14 cears, or \$1.40 per dozen. By Express \$1.20. To Teachers and Committees for examination, 10 cents, prepaid. Liberal discount to traveling.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, tooth thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. he face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the nouth and stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and aing ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
ROKBURY, MASS.
DEAR MADAN:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say snything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and carring most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,
Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet sumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages our husband and household. CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing

it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the
testines and he cares of your family.
Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,

you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States.

and Upwards.

In presenting to the public our new styles of Sewing Machines, we do so with the gratifying conviction that our past confidence in their merits has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past three years.

The universal favor with which the Parker Machines have been received is evine d by the large and increasing sales, and attested by the fact that, of all who possess them, we have yet to learn of one who is not pleased with their work and received. operation.

TESTIMONY—ONE AMONG MANY.

MR. GEO. E. LEGNARD. Dear Sir:—The Parker Sewin Machine purchased of you a sew months since has thus fanswered our most sanguine expectations; we have done as the sewing of the family, from the heaviest beaver cloths: the finest cotton or cambries, and it has operated to our entisatisfaction. I have examined many of the various mechinow in market, and can asy lesitatingly that for all kinds family work, I think the Parker Sewing Machine has no sup

Salesroom, 188 Washington Street. GEO. E. LEONARD, General Agent. Dec 2

HILL'S REMEDY. If the Methodist people only knew how many are really benefited by the use of HILL's REMEDY in cases of Diphtheria. Neuralgia, and kindred complaints, and the many kind tokens expressed, like the following: Rev. L. Crowell, Dec. 25, writes to know where he can find some, and says: "From the little use I have made of it I incline to a good opinion of it." Very many would like to try a bottle.

REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

West Waterville, Me.

For sale in most parts of Maine, and by M. S. BURE & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Wholesale and Retail.

Jan 28

# Advertisements.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.] Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other approved Mountings, and searcasted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

DIPHTHERIA. A sure cure for the Diphtheria. It has never failed in a single instance where it has been applied. I will send the Recipe for making and the directions for using to any one who will enclose one dollar to my address.

REV. O. F. JENKINS, Pemaquid, Mc. Send for the Recipe and have the medicine prepared and ready to be applied upon the first symptoms. It may save the life of your child.

Dec 31

3mos

their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.
They are apericat, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter irritant, sudoride, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuanta, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil. AS ALTERATIVES

Oil.

As ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver, and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spicen difficulties, Jaundies, Dyspepsis, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengsheming, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting inergies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the diseased system all deposits and impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastic Purgative Pills augment what is called the peristatine movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastic Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents in the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nausea, sickness. By this increased unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kydneys and pancreas are diminished, followed by affections of the kydneys, bladder, urethra, piles, tenesmus, general prostration, consiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory diseases, the irritation produced by the Drastic Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, biltous cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If RAD-WAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colohcum would inflict.

in which Colchicum Goiac are prescribed freely. In these diseases, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would inflict.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgaion is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depiction that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. In these cases a mild, soothing and gently-stimulating laxative, that will purge and heal, soothe and strengthen. like RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, is required. The cause of so many deaths in these diseases is owing to the want of a purgative like RADWAY'S PILLS, that will purge, without depleting or interfering with the functions or other secretions. Not one in a hundred of Yellow and other fever cases would prove fatal if RADWAY'S PILLS were adopted in their treatment.

Some advocates of Drastic Purgation erroneously hold that griping, nauses, sickness, tenesmus, during the operation of their pills, is a favorable sign: if their pills, expelled with the facees the diseased humors left circulating in the system, there would be but attle pain or griping. It is the absence of the bile and other humors, which their imperfect pills, fail to purge out of the system, that occasions the plin. By examining the stoels evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

iming the stocase evacuated after severe griping, they will be found thin and watery.

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seidlitz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery parts only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kydneys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is eliminated from the blood or serous fluid. If you are dyspeptic, or troubled with heart-burn, sour eructions, headache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a care; and the continued use of these evacuants are apt to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS, per Box, containing Thirty Pills. Sold by Druggists. PADWAY & CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE, New York.
Sold by G. C. Goodwin, M. S. Burr & Co., and Red
Sing & Co., Boston.
Sept 3

TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF TURKEY RHU-BARB. This beautiful preparation from the True Turkey Rhubarb, has the approval and sanction of many of our REST FIYSICIANS as a syaluable and favorite FAMILY MEDICINE, and is preferable to any other form in which Rhubarb is admi-nistered, either for Adults or Children, it being combined in a manner to make it at once palatable to the taste and efficient

TARRANT'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE INK FOR MARK TARRANT'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE INK FOR MARKING LINEN, MUSLIN, SILK, ETC., has been proved by many
years' experience, to be the best, most permanent, and reliable preparation ever offered to the public.

The superiority of this article is acknowledged by all, and
purchasers and dealers will find it to their interest to give it
a preference over similar preparations.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich
Street, corner Warren Street, New York; and sold by Druggists generally.

May 7

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of MELO-DEONS, ORGAN MELODEONS, and Pedal Sub-Bass HARMONIUMS, 511 Washington St., Boston. The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the Hanufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or

The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments: or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This, connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1800 persons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as gerat volume of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having resumed the spacious Buildings, 511 Washington St., we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal in not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our Rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the Melodeons and Harmoniums from our Manufactory, we beg leave to reier, by permission, to the following Plano-Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our instruments, and will give heir opinion when called upon:

Chickering & Sons; Wm. P. Emerson; George Hews; Hallett & Cumston; Brown & Allen; Woodward & Brown; T. Gilbert & Co.; A. Whall & Company.

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUM

American Organ,
Do. do. with Sub Bass,
Organ Harmonium,
Do. Melodeon with two Banks,
Double Reed Melodeon,
Six octave Melodeon,
Five octave Carved Melodeon,
One half Double Reed
"Five octave, Extra finish "
"Pina otyle "
"Portable "
Four and a half octave Portable Melodeon,
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing elegand Descriptions, sent free,

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

# Advertisements.

DENMANSHIP. The most Complete, Systematic and best System ever published.
Comprising the Common School Series, the Business Series, and the Laddes' Series; with copies at the head of each page, executed in the most beautiful manner, and in a style exactly resembling the handwriting of the authors.
A system which has done more for the advancement of this important branch of educa lon than any other ever published, and which has been the means of awakening an interest in the subject never before felt.
Which has been introduced into nearly every State in the Union, has had and is now having a larger and more extensive sale than any series ever published, and is entitled to be considered This NATIONAL SYSTEM.
Which drew from that celebrated educator, the Hon. Hog. ACE MANN, the flattering approval: "This is the first common sense system I have ever seen."

The complete and comprehensive character of this system may be seen from the following list of the works which it comprises:

1. TWELVE COPY-BOOKS, which includes a resularity sense. of Penmanship, in which the Day-Book, Journal, and Ledger are presented in griffes form.

\* A particular description of the various books of the series, with specimens, and commendatory notices from eniment teachers, will be sent if applied for. Teachers unsequainted with the system, are requested to send for specimens.

Complete Catalogues of our valuable School Books sent free by mail.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, 117 Washington St., Boston.

Feb 25

AN ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in all departments of the profession, who
has a Diploma from two Medical Colleges, desires to secure a
location in the vicinity of Boston or south of that city, in
Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connectient. The Doctor is
a Local Preacher (and formerly was in the Conference). The
best of reference can be given. Any one knowing a good
chance for a Methodist Doctor and Local Preacher, will only
fer a favor, by addressing "Doctor, Zion's Herald Office, Boston, Mass."

FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS. FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS.

Black, Dark Brown, Salmon, Scarlef, Scarlef, Scarlef, Light Brown, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Light Blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Plink, Parple, Slate, Crimson, Parple, French Blue, Slate, Royal Purple, Crimson, FAMILY DYE COLORS.

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfe, Dressea, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors.

These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders concentrated, are thoroughly tested, and put in neat packages. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dyes with perfect necess. Directions inside.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Broadway, Beaton.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Broadway

WANTED. One Hundred Methodist Clergymen to sell an Engraving by Sartain, of "CHRIST BLASS-ING LITTLE CHILDREN." I shall try to make it for the interest of those who have small parishes, or those in ill health, to sell this Engraving.

Any clergyman who receives my circular and does not wish to canvass himself, will be cutfiled to the Engraving free of all expresse if he will send me a good scent. xpense if he will send me a good agent.
Address W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.
Office, Burt's Bookstore, 190 Main Street.

Feb 25

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,000,000, and increasing—for benefit persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, rom Dec. 1, 1883. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1883, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired and the opposition to the total state.

sired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, postpaid.

DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curris,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

WM. W. MORLAND, Consulting Physician.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranten not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of the color bad dyes, and invigorates the mair to file. URLY, RED, of the RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown leaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET,

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS. RICH CARPETINGS. We have received by recent arrivals from Europe, choice new patterns in Axminster, Wilton, Tapestry, and Brussels
CARPETING.

New Style of Crumb Cloths, in plain colors, with and without borders, Stair Bockings, plain centres of new styles, never before received. Also, new and beautiful Lapland Rugs, deli-cately shaded in every variety of color; and we are constantly receiving direct from England new patterns in Brussels, which keeps our stock replenished st all seasons, and enables us to offer to the public the latest and best patterns produced. GEO. W. CHIPMAN, FOWLE & CO 3mos 164 Washington

Dec 17 3mos 164 Washington Street.

GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK FROM NEW YORK CITY,
CUSHMAN & BROOKS have received, at Stores opposite Tremont House, 72 & 74 Tremont Street, and will open for sale on Monday, February 16, a very large Bankrupt Stock, consisting of Lace Goods; White Goods; Linens;
Paris Kid Gloves; Gloves and Hoisery of every description; Under-Clothing; Handkerchiefs;
Hoop Skirts; Corsets; Small Wares;
Thread Store Goods; Suu Umbrellas;
Parasols; Worsted Goods; Scarfs;
Flannels; Cotton Cloths; Spool Cottons;
English Pusher, Thread Lace, and French Veils, in great variety;
Millinery Goods;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. 27 This Stock, taken in connection with our usual very uli assortment of Goods, will present to customers a sale of musual attraction, as prices will rule VERY LOW for these

Angola, Lisie Threau, Suz, Detection of the SiERY.

Ladies, and Gents' UNDER-CLOTHING, a very full and

Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, Fiowers, Ruches, &c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Cambric Edgings, Bands, Insertions, Fiouncings, Infants'
Embroidered Waists, French Dimity, Linen Cambrics, Valonciennes Laces, Black and White Thread Laces and Edgings,
White Goods, Cambric Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Book Muslins, Nainsook Muslins, Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambrics,
Bird's Eye Linens, Taritons, Cotton Fringes, &c.

LINEN GOODS Rich Damask Napkins. \$1.75 to \$3.50 a dozen.
Rich White Damask Table Covers, \$1.75 to 4.50.
White Fronting Linens, Brown Linens, Bird's-Eys Line
Jamasks, by the yard.

der; Gents' Half Hose, in overy style and finish.

SMALL WARES AND THREAD STORE GOODS.

In this Stock will be found a complete assortment of Threads, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Pins and Needles, Buttons, Tapes, Worsted Braids, Embroidery Braids and Cords, Elastics, Alpacea Braids, Combs, Half and Tooth Brashes, Forte Monnaies, Songe, Colognes, Extracts, and a very complete assortment Hoop Sikrits and Corsets.

42 We wish particularly to call atteution to the Lace Goods and Embroidery Departments, as here are many Bargains. CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 72 and 74 Tremont Street, or osite the Tremont House, Boston. 2t March 4

A RNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER

# Poetry.

red me. During this scene my mind, as usual, was dered back to the religious reminiscences of my boy-hood. Among these some of the old Welsh hymns have

made their lasting impressions upon my mind and heart.

I wish that I could translate some of them into English But to relieve the tediousness of pain, and to give vent to the aspirations of my soul, I have attempted in the following lines an imitation of one of them. It was composed and written on my back upon my couch. As you New England, and especially in Western New York, I would inform them that the following is the hymn im

"Y mae, Y mae, Yr amser hyfryd yn nesau," &c. It may please them to be able to sing some old Wels

This life, this life. Is at best but a scene of strife. Where many cares and pangs are rife! For all the good by sorrow riven;

Beyond the sphere of worlds like this, A world of light, and love and bliss; I love to hope for that great bliss.

Above the reach of every blast; Of sin and sorrow then relieved, From every sense of danger freed;

The day, the day, Is hastening on and drawing nigh, That brings me all for which I sigh; Is the full cup of all my bliss; I love to feel the day is nigh.

My blessed Saviour, quickly come, And take me to my heavenly home; That glorious world of perfect love, Where all are one in thee above: I love to sing of that sweet home.

I find myself safe home at last, And all the storms of life are past; With Father, Saviour, angels near, And my best friends from earth so dear, I joy to be safe home at last.

O grace, O grace, That such a worm should find this place, Be brought to see his Saviour's face; And this shall ever be my song, While endless ages roll along,-Glory to God for his free grace.

Yours truly, Stoughton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1863.

# OUR PASTOR.

To the REV. JAS. M. BUCKLEY these lines are respec

When Israel forth from bondage came. Twas Moses led the appointed way, And kept their zeal for God aflame Till Freedom's glorious natal day.

In bondage, as a church, to pride, In darkness deep as Egypt's night, We blindly groped till thou, our guide, Didst lead us to the Source of light!

And by the oft reproving rod, Our hearts are made, as temples, fit For the all pure and perfect God! The ploughshare of God's word struck deep

And thou hast watched the growing seed-By fierce temptations hard beset,

Our selfish souls would fain cry out,

When we are strong, then go away! We are too week our ship to steer; O helmsman, yet awhile delay!

Heaven's choicest blessings on thy way; And round thy head may glory fall Like that which lights the dying day!

In the clear sunlight of thy dream Some who have clasped thy kindly hand, From 'mong the trampled heaps of slain

Shall seek the fair Elysian land Ere thou come home again!

Her ceaseless, willing task may ply; And give of life its summer time

Invoking Heaven's propitious powers, Remember, in thy trial day,

# Shetches.

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

"When did you hear from Thomas?"

A young lady had stopped at the door of a small house standing on the outskirt of a village in Pennsylvania, and asked this question of a woman who sat working on a coarse garment.

"It's more than two months since I've had a word from him" realight the woman in a later than the later t

"It's more than two months since I've had a word from him," replied the woman, in a half-troubled, half-complaining tone. Then rising, she added, "Won't you come in, Miss Annie?"

The young lady accepted the invitation, and as she took the proffered chair said,
"Two months is a long time not to have heard from your son, Mrs. Rogers. Where is he?"

"The last news I had came from Williamsburg just after the battle. He sent me three or four lines, to say that he wasn't hurt."

to say that he wasn't hurt."

"And you've heard nothing since?"

"Nothing, Miss Annie. He may be dead, or a prisoner, for all I know. O, dear! dear! It's worrying the very life out of me."

"When did you write to him last?" inquired the young lady.

couldn't write fit to be seen."

"A single line from your hand, Mrs. Rogers, blotted and scrawled though it might have been, would have come to Thomas, in his far away camp, as a most welcome visitor from home. Think of his comrades getting letters by every mail, while there came not a word or a token for him."

"O! but, Miss Annie, I've sent him two pairs of the line with my own hands; and he's never set

shall be my warrant."

So she wrote him a brief, but pointed and earnest letter, touching his duties as a soldier and as a man. Not in a superior, lecturing tone; but in a kind, suggestive way, and in language calculated to touch his feelings and arouse his better nature.

An officer sat in his tent, near Gaines' Mills, Vir-

ginia, three days previous to the assault on the right wing of our army before Richmond.

"In the guard house again!" he said, speaking to the orderly, who had just submitted his report. There was regret as well as discouragement in his voice. "What are we to do with the man?"

woice. "What are we to do with the man?"

"You will have to order a severer punishment.
Simple confinement in the guard house is of no use."

"He has in him all the elements of a good soldier,"
remarked the officer. "No one goes through the
manual better. He is perfectly drilled; is quick,
steady and brave. At Williamsburg he fought like
a lion. I cannot forget that to his prompt courage I owe my life. No-no-not severer punishment. We must bear with him a little longer. What is

self is unsatisfactory. The man is restless and brooding, and sometimes so ill-natured as to make trouble with his comrades."

The officer sat in thought for some time. He was about speaking, when a sergeant came in with letters, a mail having been received. In running his eyes over them, the officer noticed two directed to Thomas Rogers, the soldier reported as in the guard house. He held them for a moment in his hand, and then laid

them aside with his own letters.

"Let me see you in half an hour," he said to the orderly. "We must do something to reform this man. There is good in him, if we can only discover the way to make it active."

The orderly retired, and the officer became occupied with his letters. After getting through with them, word was passed to have Rogers brought before him. He came, under guard, but the guard was dismissed, and the man was alone with the officer, who

speak with severity.

The soldier did not answer; but a look, half-dogge half-defiant, was visible in his face.

"When did you hear from home?" asked the offi-cer, who did not remember to have seen a letter ad-dressed to Rogers until the receipt of that day's mail.

" Not for a long time," was answered, and with ap-"Here are two letters to your address." And the officer, who had the letters in his hand, held them toward the soldier, who started, with a strange look

of surprise and bewilderment, and received them with a hand that trembled visibly. "Sit down and read them," said the officer, pointing to a camp-stool. The man sat down, showing considerable excitement, and, after looking curiously at the delicately written superscriptions, opened one of the letters and glanced it through hurriedly. The officer's gaze was on him, and he read in his countenance the rapid play of various emotions. Then he opened the second letter, which was read twice. As he finished it, he drew his hand hastily across his

officer noticed that his face was graver and paler; and that all the late look of dogged defiance had

"And now, Rogers, what have you to say for your-self? Will you drive us to a severer punishment? You know, as well as I do, that discipline must be en-

officer's voice.

"Only this," answered the soldier, humbly, yet in a firm voice. "I have done wrong, and am sorry.

Forgive me; and if I break a rule of the service again,

Two days afterward came that overwhelming assault upon our right wing, and on the next day the terrible conflict at Gaines' Mills. Among the coolest and bravest in all the fierce battles that followed, and among the most enduring in the long nights of retreat, was young Rogers. He was with that body of infantry which lay at the bottom of Malvern Hill, under our death-dealing batteries, the fire from which staggered, and then drove back the rebel masses, whose desperate courage in that maddest of all assaults, was worthy of a better cause. Twice during this series of battles, as once at Williamsburg, had Rogers, risking his own life, saved that of his captain; and in several of the conflicts, he had shown such coolness and courage, that positions were saved,

that the same might be said if it had been constitutionally abolished by the required vote of the General and Annual Conferences, and therefore we again recur to the point in question: Can the General Conference by a mere majority vote abolish the supernumerary relation, inasmuch as it is expressly recognized in the Restrictive Rules? I take the position that they cannot do it according to the constitution of Methodism as expressed in the sixth Restrict

I am aware it may be said that the relations existing in the Methodist ministry is not the subject of the rule referred to, but simply the appropriation of the produce of the Book Concern. Be it so, nevertheless, in stating the claims of the ministry on the produce of the Book Concern, the relations of our ministry are distinctly named. Now if the three orders of the ministry, or office and two orders, had do away with one of those orders? Can the General Conference change our articles of religion? No. Why? Because there is a restriction put upon its action; whatever, therefore, is found in the rules limiting the action of the General Conference, cannot be changed by the action of the General Conference alone, therefore we have the relation as really as we ever had it, although it does not appear in the questions under the head of the Annual Conferences.

Why should these relations be named in the Sixth Restrictive Rule? The case stands thus: When the church was fully organized and the ministry constituted, the relation of Supernumerary was fixed upon, in 1784. And when the last General Conference composed of all the preachers who had traveled four years met in 1808, the Restrictive Rules were adoptregarded him more in pity than in anger. The soldier was a young man, not over twenty years of age; of slender form, but compactly built, and muscular. Even under disgrace, there was a manly self-poise about him that did not escape the officer's notice.

"Under arrest again! What have you to say for representations of the stern and to ty-four years after it was put into the usual order of ty-four years after it was put into the usual order of the stern and to ty-four years after it was put into the usual order of the stern and to the stern and the stern and to the stern and to the stern and to the stern and to the stern and the The officer tried to be stern, and to ty-four years after it was put into the usual order of business under the head of Annual Conferences. "I shall have to order severer punishment."
There was no reply; only a slight change in attitude and expression of countenance, that indicated a bracing of mind and nerve for more endurance.

"When did you hear from home?" asked the offimile of the Restrictive Rule. Why was not their vote carried out? Simply because it could not be. Is it not the respective of the Restrictive Rule. ism, as certainly as it ever was, and although it is stricken out of the order of the business of the Annual Conferences, it does not affect the constitutional

Is the produce of the Book Concern secured to a class of men in a certain relation, which relation does not exist! On the supposition that the relation is But the relation is not abolished; it is in the consti-

Of all I have said this is the sum: 1. If the General Conference assumed to abolish the relation as recognized and expressed in the Sixth

Restrictive Rule, they did an unconstitutional act, which they did not and could not carry out. 2. What is illegally done is as though it was not

you, Rogers, said the officer; and, dismissing the guard, he sent him to duty."

Two days afterward came that overwhelming astution. By-laws do not nullify a constitution.

If I am in error I should like to be informed; if

not let it be confirmed. I have expressed my opin-Malden, Feb. 18, 1863.

# Children.

this place, March, 1848. She was married to Bro. Henry E. Childs, Jan. 16th, 1862. She was ardently attached to the church of her choice. By her strict integrity and kindness she won a large circle of friends. No one spoke of her but to praise her. She was sick only five days; anot a murmur was heard during her severe sufferings. She told her fond mother that her work was done and her peace was made. On being asked if Jesus was precious to her soul, she looked up with a smile and said, "O yes." Such a testimony to her mourning friends is worth more than gold. The church has sustained a great loss. Her seat was seldom vacant in the class room, prayer meeting, Sabbath School, in the choir or in the sewing circle. And we shall miss her much at the camp meeting. But she is gone to worship with the angels in the temple of the skies. Her death was improved by the writer from Jer. xv. 9; "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day."

Warcham, Mass.

Wareham, Mass.

CHARLES STOKES.

Betset Sayer, aged 76 years and 7 months.

Mother S. was a native of the county of Berkshire, England, where she united with the Wesleyan Methodists above forty years ago. Her husband was for some time a steward and class leader. He "passed on before," 20 years since. She has been in this country nine years. Soon after coming to this place she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and "witnessed a good profession" until God called her to his church above. She had been looking and waiting for her change many months. It was my privilege to sit by her bedside during her last hours, and learn how Jesus can light up the "valley and shadow of death" for those who love him. She died as she lived, a joyfal believer in Jesus Christ.

D. C. Babcock.

ELIZA DUSTIN, wife of Rev. Caleb Dustin, died suddenly, of disease of the heart probably, Jan. 30th, in the 67th year of her age.

The deceased has shared with her companion the privations and hardships of an itinerant's life for twenty-six years. She has experienced more than a common share of the ills of life. By a fall she broke her leg about nine of the ills of life. By a fall she broke her leg about nine years ago, and about seven years since she fell and broke the bone of her thigh, since which time she has not been able to walk. These afflictions she bore with great patience, taking care of her children cheerfully during the absence of her companion a great part of the time in traveling the large circuits of former times. She departed so suddenly that she left no dying testimony, yet I am consoled by the hope that she has gone where sin, sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more. And I desire the prayers of all Christians that God will grant me divine support in my afflictions, and a preparation to follow her.

Derry, Feb. 15.

SALOME M. JENKINS.—Died in this city, Feb. 17, 1863, Mrs. Salome M. Jenkins, wife of Edward R. Jenkins, in the 43d year of her age.

She was a member of Church Street Church, and was an active, sincere and zealous Christian woman. She became interested in the subject of experimental religion between seven and eight years since, and was received into society by Rev. D. K. Banister.

She was a woman of decided character, public spirited and enterprising, and withal possessing a large love for souls. She had an abiding affection for the church and her labors and prayers and substance were cheerfully given to sustain it.

Her last sickness was of a most distressing character,

given to sustain it.

Her last sickness was of a most distressing character, by its severity at times depriving her of the use of her reason. But she bore her sufferings with the most exemplary patience and Christian fortitude. When it became probable that her disease would prove fatal, the prospect caused her no alarming surprise. Her work was all done, and she seemed to have been putting her affairs in order for her long journey. She had great spiritual comforts in all her distresses. In the last of her sickness during intervals in the paroxysms of pain, and when her mind was clear, she said, "I have had living grace, and now I have dying grace." Her husband has lost a devoted companion, her children an affectionate mother, and the church a valuable member. But our loss is her gain.

WILLIAM O. SHACKFORD — Died in Kittery, Navy Yard Village, Me., on the 27th of Nov. last, of diphthe-ria, William O., youngest son of Mary A. and the late Ephraim Shackford. For two years he had been tender to the Naval Store-

For two years he had been tender to the Naval Store-keeper. He was a model for uprightness and nobleness of character. During the last days of his life, although his sufferings were intense, he continued to feel the most tender solicitude for his mother, and expressed a wish to be spared for her sake. He also with much affection remembered his absent brother, then far away, engaged in the defense of his country's liberties, but who has since returned to his saddened home, having been three days on the battle-field at Fredericksburg, now unable to bear the hardships of camp life.

"O what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young!"

JOHN N. BROWN died in Grantham, N. H., Nov. 28, 1862, aged 39 years and 5 months.

Mr. B. was quite extensively engaged in business, and like too many others neglected in his devotion to worldly pursuits the interests of the soul until arrested by disease. Then he was led by his faithful wife and his pastor, Rev. R. Newhall, to yield to God. From the moment of his surrender he was peaceful, and died triumphant. His funeral was attended by the writer, while a crowded congregation manifested by their deep feeling their respect for the departed, and sympathy for the bereaved widow and fatherless children.

Newhort. N. H. Feb. 97

EDWARD L. TILLEY.-Died in Newport, R. I, Oct. EDWARD L. TILLEY.—Died in Newport, R. I, Oct. 25, Edward L. Tilley, aged 50 years.

Bro. T. was converted and joined our church many years ago, and held an official relation to it much of the time. His health, never perfect, had been gradually becoming more impaired, until a short time before his death, when he contracted a severe cold, while absent from home, and returned to suffer and to die; but not without a good hope through grace of a glorious resurrection.

Also, on the 25th of November, CLARK WEAVER, in Also, on the 25th of Aveemoer, CLARK WEAVER, in the 76th year of his age.

Father W. was converted and joined our church about the same time with Bro. Tilley, and was ever a consistent Christian, until in the triumphs of faith he was called to enjoy his reward.

M.

MARY GREEN, wife of Rufus Green, member of the 18th Conn. Regiment, departed this life, Dec. 10, 1862, at Fisherville, Conn., in the 43d year of her age.

Sister Green loved life, and had her fond attachments as well as others. She had a dear family to love and live for. Naturally nervous and fearful, timid as most of her sex, yet when death came on with his heart of steel and unyielding grasp, her charge was calmly resigned, her family was commended to God, and she lay down to wait for her change to come. Most emphatically could she say,

Sweet hour for noble deeds, in night
Of cloud and pale reflected light,
Pass on and end in golden light,
Which never fades.

Move on, my soul, thy dusky way,

Abiding in pardon, salvation, in faith in the promises, the assurance is, "All is well;" she triumphed over death and shouted, "Glory to God, I am ready to go."

E. S. STANLEY.

DANIEL Ross .- Died in Phillips, Me., Feb. 12, Dan

SOPHIA B. SMITH.—Died in Bradford, Feb. 19, SOPHIA B., wife of Jonathan Smith, aged 56 years.

Sister Smith sought the Lord in early life, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a great sufferer in her last protracted sickness, but was divinely sustained, and after making all necessary arrangements departed in peace, leaving her husband and a son to mourn their loss, yet comforted with the assurance that "she is not lost, but gone before." H. K. Cobb.

ZEBEDEE PHETEPLACE died in Webster, March 6, 1862, in his 71st year.

Bro. Phetteplace was converted forty-three years ago, and joined the first class formed in Northbridge. His house was always a home for Methodist preachers, many of whom will remember him well. He died in great peace, after an illness of about one week.

HORACE HALL, another Christian soldier, has given p his life for the salvation of the great American Repub-

lic.

He connected himself with the church in this place in 1858, and thus in youth consecrated his whole life to Christ. Leaving soon after my arrival here, he was personally unknown to me, yet his acquaintances and correspondence all speak well for his Christian life. Though gone to his reward at the early age of 23, we trust that he has begun the life in heaven. He was one of the carly volunteers in the 5th Conn. Regiment, and has been in the service of his country ever since. On his last march from Fairfax Station to Stafford Court House, he was taken sick and finished his carthly career in camp, Jan. 31, 1863. His remains were brought home and interred Feb. 14th, accompanied with the usual services.

His chaplain writes: "His bearing during all his sickness was patient, unhesitating trust in God." His own last written words were, "I am willing to go any where if it will do any good. I may fall in the conflict; but if I do, it will be in the great cause of human freedom, and with the feeling that I shall go to that great home of the good above."

"Go to the grave, at noon from labor cease,

# Advertisements.

NEW SPELLING BOOK. Just Published, A NEW SPELLING BOOK for Advanced Classes. By William T. Adams, Principal of the Bowditch School, Boston 12mo., pp. 86. Prise 26 cents.

This Spelling Book is intended for scholars already familiar with the principles of pronunciation and syllableation It is designed to follow the ordinary spelling book as a practical application of the pupil's knowledge in spelling, dividing and pronouncing the more difficult words in common use. ase.
Copies furnished for examination free of charge, or for warded by mail on receipt of six cents Post Office stamps. March 4 3t BREWER & TILESTON.

March 4 3t BREWER & TILESTON.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in TROUSANDS OF CARES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and eacrys to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Sursest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDEEN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 4s Dey Street, New York. Price only 25 cents jer bottle.

"O what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young!"
Kittery, Me., Feb. 26.

G.

MRS BETSY MOORE departed this life in Madison,
Me., Nov. 5, aged 91 years, 3 months and 15 days.
Sister Moore experienced religion about sixty-five years
ago. When Jesse Stoneman was appointed to the district of Maine, and went forth a herald of salvation, he
came into the region where Sister Moore lived, and formed a class of which she became a member. She lived an
active and devoted Christian. Her house was a home for
the titherant, and many of our fathers in the ministry will
long remember the delight with which she welcomed

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIO PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 81 Meridian St.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION AND CONCERT BOOKS.

In answer to repeated inquiries we publish the following list, which constitute all the varieties that can be obtained or that will be published soon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES. Package 1, 30 Dialogues, &c., with copies sufficient for all who take a part. Package 2, 23 Dialogues. Price 35 cents each. Either package will be sent by mail for 46 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, EXHIBITION EXERCISES, by Rev. D. Dorchester, in Five Parts. Price 5 cents each. These exercises are each a complete Sunday School Concert. Sent by mail for 6 cents each.

Sunday School and Band of Hope Speaker, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy. Price 45 cents.

Sunday School celebration Book, by Grace and Ida Murray. Price 45 cents.

Sunday School Celebration Book, by Grace Sunday School Speaker, by Rev. N. Heston. 45 cents.

Anniversary Speaker, by Rev. N. Heston. 45 cents.
Sunday School Speaker, by Rev. Dr. Kennaday. 45 cents.
Sunday School Reciter. 31 cents.
Sunday School Reciter. 31 cents.
Sunday School Orator. 25 cents.
The 7 Books we will send by mail paid for the prices mentioned. Each contains a good variety of Dialogues, Addresses, &c., in Prose and Poetry.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Dec 24

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! We have on hand Photographs of a few of our Ministers, as hope to add to the number in due time. Price 25 cents aingle \$2.00 per dozen. Sent by mail without extra charge. W. C. High,
S. C. Brown,
E. Cook, D. D.,
D. Patten, D. D.,
Chas. N. Smith,
Gershom F. Cox,
E. A. Manning,
N. Stutten.

Oct 22 JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston

mbers of the Commission are—
George H. Stuart, Esq. Phildelphia,
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston,
Charles Demond, Esq., Boston,
Rev. Bishop E. S., Janes, D. D., New York,
Rev. James Eells, D. D., Brooklyn,
Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington,
John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia,
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia,

# Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. S. A. AL-LEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her prepara-tions for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the Uni-ted States and Canada, but within the past few years, to sup-ply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots-have been cpened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Vera Crus and Valparaiso.

ply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots have been cemed in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Vera Crux and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It saver fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on baid places. It will cure Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp. It can do no harm, and will do good.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but acit directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and laxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bortle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Restorer Reproduces:

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to new with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither boild now greys my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGES, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

REV. S. B. MORLEE, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle, Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-smuum, therefore I recommend them."

asmun, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Benutifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1800, writes:

"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

discovered for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANGHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation. TWO MONTHS USE. Mrs. FANNY Robinson, of Londonderry, Vt., under dat-of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-torer and Zylobalsamum I have used them two months. I now have a new growth o hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my g. ay hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigora-ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair. ting, iteautifying and Dreasing the Hair.

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the sceretions. My hair ecases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPROVES.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends join us."

to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. WM. CUTTAR, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mr. S. A. A tan's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, writes My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

FROM ENGLAND.

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsanum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in England."

or requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y. writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaisamum will restore gray hair to its natural color, prevent the fall, and cure baidness and the diseases neident to the hair and scalp."

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place. Pacific S'reet, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to 1 car my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair D. essing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray to its original co. or."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.
S. RANDALI, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

RENEWED HIS AGE.

REV. B. C. Shitti, Pratisburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by naing Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. These preparations have been used and improved for twenty

# Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Roston. Nov 25

Nov 25

IRON AS A MEDICINE. The great value of BRON AS A MEDICINE. The great value of BRON, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. Its failure has been from the want of such a preparation of IRON as han enter the stomach in a PROTOXIDE state, and assimilate at once with the blood. To take the common medicines of the LIVER. LUNGS, or other organs, occasioned by the deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The PERIVIAN SYEUF or protected solution of PROTOXIDE of HRON, according to the celebrated Dr. Hayes, Mass. State Chemist, is the only efficient and proper means of supplying this important defect known to the Materi Assica, and this is the great secret of the wonderful success of this medicine in curing so many diseases apparently unlike.

For FEMALE DIRRASES IT IS INVALUABLE.

Extract from a letter from the Rev. M. P. Webster, of the Methodist denomination: "To those who are afflicted with the Dyspepsia, or derangement of the liver and stomach, producing general prostration of strength, it would recommend the 'Ieruvian Syrup,' as one of the most effectual remedies that I have ever known."

Pamphlets sent free by mail.

Pamphlets sent free by mail.
For sale by Druggists generally.

JEWETT & COMPANY, 18 Trement Street,
confines.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DVE, but reatores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustemance, impaired by age or disease. All instantan ous dyes are composed of innar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Infinitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, cradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the Original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and lade. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two Sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

Sold by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich Street, New York; in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 12 Marshall Street, REED & CUTLER, M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and other Wholesale Druggists. At Retail by Druggists generally.

DR. HEMPEL'S GREAT GERMAN REMEDY AND PREVENTIVE FOR DIPHTHERIA, and for the Relief and Cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat and Bronchial Vessels. Clergyment, Lawyers, Teachers, Singers, and all who overtax the strength of the vocal organs, and consequently suffer from Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find this the best remedy ever offered to the public. It not only relieves but PERMANENTLY CURES. over offered to the public. It not only relieves but Fermannently Cures.

Says Dr. Sims of London: "Medicine like this ought to be in every family in the country."

Principal Depot, W. C. REED & CO., 834 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

General Agency for New England, TOMPKINS & CO., 23

Cornhill, Boston.

Thisadelphia.

General Agency for New England, TOMPKINS & CO., 25
Cornhill, Boston.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA AND CHERRY

PECTORAL.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA
lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either
produces or is produced by an enfecbled, vitiated state of the
blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the
vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to
fell linto disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination
is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, fith and
filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venir encal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in
the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto
the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the
rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs is tarkes. In the
lungs, Scrofula produces tuberceles, and finally Consumption; in
the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomeah and bowels, derangements which
produce indigestion, dyspepsla. and liver complaints; on the
skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having
the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification
and indycoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these
dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

AXER'S SARSAPARILLA

is compounded from the most effectional antidotes that medical
science has discovered for this affileting distemper, and for
the cure of the disorders it entails. That it for any
order the cure of the disorders it cantalls. That it suggests for year
it at rial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary
in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputed,
or Glandular Suedlings, Tumors, Eruptons, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erusipelus,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywher
cop 1y

Excess of interest received over losses, \$31,365 40
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

May 30

Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

Costing but \$2.

For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parents, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 25 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular.

July 16

C. H. WHEELEE & CO.,

379 Washington Street, Boston.